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LAST EDITION.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

MR. TUTTLE TO STAY PRESIDENT OF ROAD, SAYS C. S. MELLEN

Head of New Haven Line Issues Statement Today Declining to Seek Boston & Maine Office.

PUTS END TO RUMOR

Proceeds of Four Hundred Thousand Shares Issued by Traffic Company to Be Used for Improvements.

Lucius Tuttle will be reelected president of the Boston & Maine railroad, if so chooses, at the expiration of his present term as director on Oct. 13, according to a statement issued today by Charles S. Mellen, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company.

President Mellen, at the general offices of the New Haven road, declares he will not become a director of the Boston & Maine at the annual meeting of the directors next month.

This effectively answers the recent rumors that President Tuttle would be replaced.

In the statement President Mellen tells what the proceeds derived from the issue of 400,000 additional shares of capital stock are to be used for and enlightens the public on several matters which have caused considerable discussion in railroad circles of late. He says:

"The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company has no interest in the reorganized Metropolitan Steamship Company; has not invested in the same and does not intend to."

"Whatever interest Mr. Mellen may have will be a personal one, and involves in no way the New Haven company."

"The rumors regarding Mr. Tuttle's retirement from the Boston & Maine railroad can only be affirmed or denied by Mr. Tuttle himself. Mr. Mellen will not become a director of the Boston & Maine at its annual meeting and Mr. Tuttle will be reelected, unless he shall decline to serve."

The proposed issue of New Haven stock is for the purpose of refunding the maturing indebtedness, paying for improvements under way, as shown in the annual report, caring for the necessities of the New York, Westchester & Boston railroad, now under construction, completing the electrification of the line to Harlem river and New Haven during the next two years and to provide further improvements as they may come from time to time authorized by the directors.

"It is the hope and expectation that the present rate of dividend will be maintained upon the increased capital."

CONTINUE PRAYER FOR WORLD'S END

Duxbury Adventists Today Remain for the Most Part Unshaken by Fact That Event Does Not Occur.

DUXBURY, Mass.—The end of the world is still expected today by the 300 followers of the Adventist faith gathered here. The time for the world's finality was first fixed for 10 a. m. Friday, but when that hour passed, members of the church said the end would come between the hours of 6 p. m. Friday and 6 a. m. today. These hours also went by without any untoward happening.

At noon today a few of the followers had lost faith in the predicted second coming of the Messiah, but as a rule the leaders and the rank and file are continuing their unusual worship. A considerable number of those present place little emphasis on any particular time for the end of temporal things, but, representing various sects, are interested in the meetings as a religious conference and are most earnest over general evangelical work.

The Rev. J. C. Osgood, pastor of the Free Christian Society, in whose church the meetings of prayer, praise and song have been held, says that the calculations may be wrong and that the end of the world may not come for another year.

MILL AGENT RESIGNS.

WATERVILLE, Me.—William H. K. Abbott has resigned as agent of the Lockwood cotton mills. Supt. William Keene is in temporary charge of the plant.

Mr. Abbott has been with the Lockwood company for about 25 years.

BEVERLY CITY CANDIDATES.

BEVERLY, Mass.—Charles W. Trask of Beverly is a candidate for alderman in ward 4 and Frederick A. Cressy will be a candidate for alderman in ward 2. Mayor Charles H. Trott probably will be a candidate for reelection.

LABOR ORATOR TO SPEAK.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Raymond Robbins of Chicago, called "silver-tongued orator of labor," comes to Providence next month to make several addresses.

MONITORIALS BY Nixon Waterman

VENICE OLD AND NEW.
Fair Venice! It must fill with tears
The eye that loves thee when it notes
That thy long-cherished gondoliers
Are giving way to motor boats.
Where now thy barges so swan-like dip
And dream upon thy limpid breast,
Soon little bug-shaped craft will skip
About thy ways like all possessed.

The bacarole whose happy notes
Have ever been a cure for care,
The soft guitar whose music floats
Athwart thy balmy evening air,
Ah, they and every soothing sound
That calms the breast will have to stop
Whenever motor boats come round
With their incessant "pop, pop, pop."

Where now in languorous beauty float
Thy gondolas, so quaint and slow,
Shall come gasoline-fed boat
That's bound to make thy business grow.

And sometime when thine eyes survey
The life that through thy streets shall
"hum,"
Thou'll look upon thyself and say:
"Well, anyhow, I'm going some."

If Dr. Cook and Commander Peary should each decide to keep secret his date on which is based the claim of having found the pole, until his rival makes public his facts, it will necessarily be some time before the matter is settled.

There are those who believe that the men who have been engaged in the forest conservation discussion are not yet altogether out of the woods. There is still some underbrush that must be cleared up.

Reward of Merit.

There'll be many and notable honors for Cook.

Who with friends will be ever surrounded.

If, when at his data we've all had a look,
It is found that his find is well founded.

Of the large amount of high-class entertainment New York has planned for her million visitors during the Hudson-Fulton week it is probable that the flying machine exhibitions by Messrs. Wright and Curtiss will prove to be the top notch attractions.

That section of Colorado in which it is reported that fruit is being grown to the value of more than \$2000 per acre must be a pearl-adise for horticulturists.

GOOD TIME COMING.
Though "the frost is on the pumpkin" now

There's sunshine in the eye,
For Thanksgiving day is coming when
The pumpkin's in the pie.

Dr. Cook arrived home first at last, although he came on an "Oscar."

Since grand stand and window seats from which the Hudson-Fulton parade can be viewed are selling from \$3 to \$10 each, the small boy's prerogative of climbing a lamp post (in case the police behave themselves) and seeing the whole show for nothing is enough to make the thrifty New Yorker sigh: "Oh, would I were a child again!"

OUR COAL SUPPLY.

The estimate made by government experts that there is coal enough in the United States to last 730 years would seem more happily reassuring to the humble householder if he could know that he had enough in his coal bin to last through the coming winter.

President Taft, according to his gymnasium instructor, is a strong fighter when he has the gloves on. And now some of his political opponents think the same of him when he handles them without gloves.

A MODEL.

Since by so many trying things
One's calmness is undone,
The man who never fires up
Must be a matchless one.

The citizens of Denver are of the opinion that the nation's summer capital should be located in their city for at least one season where the President could see the mountain's pass and perhaps hear the mountain's peak.

Now that the watch manufacturers have advanced the prices of their goods we shall have to pay more for the good times we have hereafter.

FAVORITE STUDIES.

The average boy is apt to be
With sums, at sixes and at sevens,
Yet he will know, just to a T,
His baseball 9's and football 11's.

Minister Crane has sailed for his post of duty in China with the best wishes of his countrymen, who believe he will prove to be the right man in the right place and one who will not fail to mind his p's and q's.

It is to be hoped that when the two polar discoverers shall meet face to face that the memory of the hardships they have both undergone will put these men of the Arctic ice in such a melting mood that there will no longer be any coolness between them.

Labor Orator to Speak.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Raymond Robbins of Chicago, called "silver-tongued orator of labor," comes to Providence next month to make several addresses.

NAVAL PARADE OPENS HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION IN NEW YORK TODAY

HEROES OF EARLIER DAYS ARE HONORED BY GRAND PAGEANT

Replicas of First Steamship Clermont and the Half Moon Escorted Around the Harbor.

NEW YORK—The Hudson-Fulton celebration, the greatest historical pageant ever attempted in New York, in honor of the discoverer of the Hudson river and the inventor of the first steamboat, opened today and continues for two weeks.

This great land, naval and air fete began with a parade around the 70 warships composed of the United States Atlantic fleet and the vessels representing many foreign countries.

Replicas of the Half Moon in which Henry Hudson sailed three centuries ago, and the Clermont, invented by Robert Fulton over a century ago, were escorted around the harbor today.

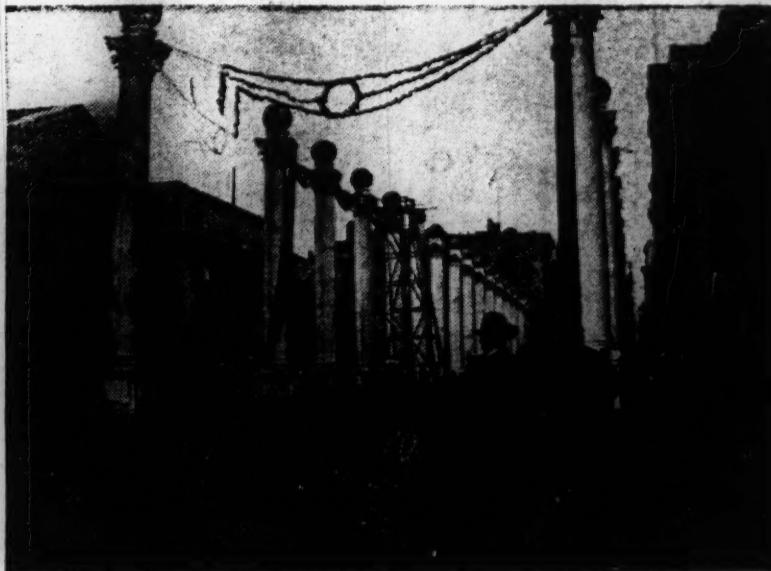
While off St. George, Staten Island, the two craft ran together, but little damage was done except to the paint on the side of the Half Moon.

There are those who believe that the men who have been engaged in the forest conservation discussion are not yet altogether out of the woods. There is still some underbrush that must be cleared up.

The Half Moon and the Clermont this morning left Staten Island and under an escort of vessels of war and after an exchange of courtesies and a short program between the citizens committee of the borough of Richmond the squadron left for the Brooklyn shore. Here an official exchange of the usual civilities took place. A rendezvous was then made in the upper harbor just below Manhattan and this afternoon the escort squadron proceeded up the river.

The merchant fleet, consisting of nine squadrons, in the meanwhile, was gathering. It started up the river directly in the wake of the escort vessels.

On reaching the long line of anchored war-vessels in the Hudson river off River side drive the escort squadron turned and proceeded up stream. As the Half Moon and the Clermont passed each of



COURT OF HONOR IN FRONT OF NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY IN NEW YORK.
View of one of principal points in Hudson-Fulton celebration, where official reviewing stand for four land parades is located on Fifth avenue.



HENRY HUDSON.



ROBERT FULTON.

An ideal picture of the discoverer of the Inventor of first steamboat, taken from river that bears his name. — painting by Benjamin West.

WHAT IS ALL ABOUT: Three hundred years ago Henry Hudson, an English navigator in the service of the Dutch India Company, on a voyage to find a northwest passage, discovered the Hudson river and sailed up that stream as far as the spot where Albany now stands. A replica of his quaint little Dutch vessel, the Half Moon, scarcely bigger than a yacht, has been presented to America by the people of Holland, under royal auspices.

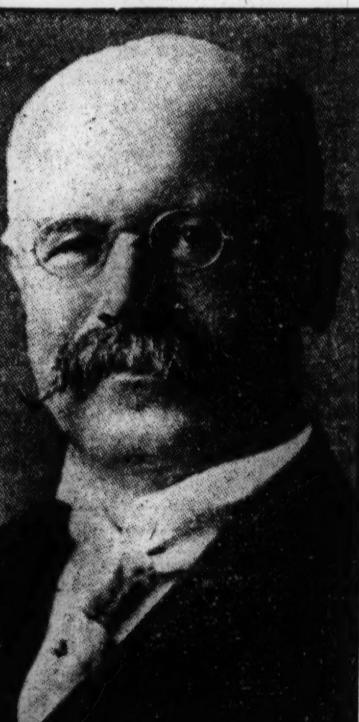
A little more than a century ago (in 1807) Robert Fulton, an enthusiastic young American miniature painter and mechanician, successfully operated his own invention the Clermont, the first steamboat ever seen in this country, upon the waters of the Hudson river.

Today in the presence of thousands of people and escorted by representatives of the navies of the world, the Hudson-Fulton celebration authorities will receive the new Half Moon, manned by a crew in costumes of the time of Henry Hudson; the replica of the Clermont started from the birth of the original Clermont, and with appropriate exercises took place in the procession which will move in the festal pageant up the historic river.

It will be the biggest celebration ever attempted by New York, and will be attended by at least 2,000,000 visitors, among them representatives of foreign nations. Seventy warships from all nations are present in the harbor.

ODD FELLOWS END MEETING OF GRAND LODGE TODAY NOON

Grand Master of Bay State Odd Fellows Now Returning From Annual Convention



CHARLES B. PERRY.

Grand master of grand lodge of Massachusetts L. O. O. F., representative at annual convention.

MONEY LENDER FOUND GUILTY.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Usurers were dealt a severe blow in the Superior Court here today when the local agent for D. H. Tolman, a Chicago loan broker,

Subordinate membership 216,225, Rebekah

lodge membership 603,931, Patriarchs

Militant membership 22,130, total 1,888,

276. The total net increase for the year

throughout the world was 93,475.

The total revenue for the year was

\$16,370,937. The expenditure for relief

that the year was

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The annual report of Grand Sire Kuykendall showed the membership of the order throughout the world at the close of 1908 to have been as follows:

Subordinate membership 1,402,478, en-

campment membership 216,225, Rebekah

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News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

Rise in Rubber Is Result of Development of Industries

Electrical and Motor Manufactories Demand Larger Supply of Stock—Increase in World's Output for Nineteen-Eight Reaches One Thousand Tons.

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON.—The present rise in rubber is the result of a tendency which has been evident for some years, the advance in 1908 having been caused primarily by the fact that the demand due to developments in the electrical and motor industries was increasing at a greater rate than the supplies and by the consequent contraction in stocks of the commodity. A subsequent course of the market showed that the upward movement was carried too far, and from March, 1906, to February, 1908, the course was downward. There were, of course, fluctuations, but from August, 1907, the fall was almost unabated, until in February of 1908 the low level was reached.

From that point the recovery was continuous until last October, at which time plantation rubber reached 58. 9d. There was then a fall of 6d. by the end of last year, since which time the market had never practically recovered. The fall of 1908, moreover, was due in part to the decreased demand on the part of American industries, so that larger supplies were available for absorption by other countries. The American demand, however, has revived during the past nine months, and being persistently pushed at a time when the season was drawing to a close and the supply falling off, has been an important factor in bringing about the present high prices.

The production of rubber has increased even when prices were low, the world's output in 1908 having reached 70,000

tons, which was an increase of 1000 tons over the output of 1907, and with such high values as have now been reached and seem likely to prevail in view of growing trade requirements, unusual efforts will probably be made to bring rubber to the market.

Last year there was an increase of about 850 tons in the production of plantation rubber, coming from Ceylon, Malaya and such countries, bringing up the total to 2100 tons from an area of about 500,000. This year a larger increase is expected but it is evident that any material addition in the near future must come from South America, where the production is regulated, in considerable measure, by the returns upon the cost of gathering. With fine Para marketing at 3s a pound, it is said that the South American supply could be counted upon as steady with it at 3s a pound extraordinary efforts would be made to extend the limits of supply. There has been a proposition recently before the Brazilian government for the construction of a railroad to open up a vast rubber region, which owing to the difficulties of navigation on the upper branches of the Amazon for a portion of the year is now partially unavailable. While it is difficult to say how far production may expand in Brazil under the influence of high prices, it is safe to say that an increase may be counted upon. Rubber growing in Ceylon and the Malay archipelago is a comparatively new industry, but the number of new rubber companies which are being floated would indicate that it is an industry that will be worked for all that it is worth.

(Special to The Monitor.)

AUCKLAND WILL HAVE FINE DOCK

(Special to The Monitor.)

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—When the work undertaken by the harbor board to widen the Calliope dock by several feet is completed, Auckland will possess one of the finest dock equipments south of the line. This will enable regular liners of the Corinthian class to be placed in the dock.

Additional sluices are also being placed in the steel caisson, in order to give improved facilities in unloading vessels by the more rapid filling of the dock. In connection with the erection of the sheeting, by which the terms of the board's agreement with the admiralty have been fulfilled, all that remains to be done is the construction of the housing above the engines and boilers, and the powerful winding machinery which has been installed under the sheet-legs.

ANCIENT CITY DISCOVERED.
(Special to The Monitor.)

ST. PETERSBURG—Colonel Kozloff's Mongolian expedition equipped by the Russian Geographical Society, has returned after 20 months exploration in the region of the Andos mountain range in Tibet. The chief discovery made was of the ancient city of Kharakhotto, which the Chinese Siansin, who the Manchurians destroyed more than 500 years ago.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL—Vaudville. BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—“The Spoilers.” CASTLE SQUARE—“The Chorus Lady.” COLONIAL—“Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage GLOBE—“Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage HOLLIS STREET—“On the Eve.” KEITH’S—Vaudville. MAJESTIC—“The Wid and His Wife.” METROPOLIS—“Goddess from Mississippi.” TREMONT—“The Candy Shop.”

NEW YORK

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Grand OPERA—Vaudville. AMERICAN—Vaudville. ASTOR—“The Man From Home.” BROADWAY—“An Extraordinary Failure?” BRIXTON—“The Intruder.” BROADWAY—“The Midnight Sons.” CASINO—“Haydn.” COMEDY—“Pleasure & Health in Hayti.” CRITERION—“The Melting Pot.” EMPIRE—“Inconstant George.” GAIETY—“The Fortune Hunter.” GARRICK—“The Merchant of Venice.” GLOUCESTER—“A Little Queen.” HAMMELSTEIN’S—“The Rose of Algeria.” HERALD SQUARE—“The Rose of Algeria.” HUDDSON—“An American Widow.” KEITH—PROCTOR’S, Fifth avenue—Vaudville. KNICKERBOCKER—“The Dollar Princess.” LIBERTY—“The Widow’s Mite.” LINCOLN—SQUARE—“The Witching Hour.” LYRIC—“The Chocolate Soldier.” LYCEUM—“Arsene Lupin.” MANHATTAN—“The Bridge.” MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—“Educational Opera.”

Saturday afternoon—“Rigoletto.” Saturday evening—“Travatore.” Monday evening—“Love Never Dies.” Tuesday evening—“Travatore.” Wednesday evening—“Carmen.” Thursday evening—“Aida.” Friday evening—“Faust.” Saturday afternoon—“Louise.” Saturday evening—“Cavalleria” and “Paganini.”

METROPOLIS—“The Ringmaster.” NEW AMSTERDAM—“The Love Cure.” NEW YORK—“The Sims of Society.” SYLVIA—“The Awakening of Helena.” WALLACK’S—“The Dollar Mark.” YORKEVILLE—“The Climax.”

CHICAGO

AMERICAN—“The Man Who Owns Broadway.”

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—“Mine, X.” GARRICK—“Duckstader’s Minstrels.” GRAND OPERA HOUSE—“A Gentleman from Missouri.”

ILLINOIS THEATER—“The Third Degree.”

MCNAUL’S—“The Circus Man.” MAJESTIC—“Vaudville.” POWERS—“The House Next Door.” PRINCESS—“The Goddess of Liberty.” STUDEBAKER—“The Old Town.” WHITNEY—“The Climax.”

Begin Construction Work on Huge Canadian Dam

Upper
Illustration
Shows
Swedish
Immigrants
at Work
on
Machine
Which Is
Taking Borings
at Site
of the Dam.



Lower Cut
Gives
View of
Work
Accomplished
to Date
on
the Large
Dam
at Mouth
of Lake
Temiskaming.



Will Furnish Additional Billion and a Half Cubic Feet of Water to That Now Available.

(Special to The Monitor.)

OTTAWA, Ont.—The construction of the long-promised dams at the foot of lake Temiskaming has been started by the Canadian government and although the dams themselves may appear insignificant compared with many of the big public works engineered in the Dominion, the whole project involved is one of the most important national undertakings up to date, as it represents the inauguration of Canada's effort toward the partial control of the spring floods in Ontario and Quebec by the improvement of the immense natural storage reservoirs of those provinces.

The immediate result of these initial dams at Temiskaming will be the addition of more than a billion and a half cubic feet of water to the available storage in the lake, which may be drawn upon during the dry periods of the sum-

mer and winter to supply power to the manufacturers along nearly 400 miles of river length.

Lake Temiskaming is one of the finest expanses of the Ottawa river, having an area of 100 square miles, is navigable for about 60 miles, and being practically surrounded by “silver land,” is becoming steadily more important as a (local) waterway.

At present five good-sized steamers and numerous smaller craft ply between the different towns growing up along the shores, but owing to the long series of rapids at both the head and foot of the lake the traffic remains entirely local. With the completion of the entire system of dams already arranged for by the government, its availability as a waterway of this type will not be appreciably interfered with and subsequent developments already projected will convert it into a more important link in the country's transportation systems.

At the outlet of the lake a large island divides the channel and the two banks now under construction are placed, on either side of it, the total width being only about 800 feet. The channel on the Quebec side is much wider and deeper than that on the Ontario side.

Owing to an elevation of the river

Expected Storage Reservoir Will Add Forty Thousand Horsepower—Five Steam-boats Plying on Lake.

bottom just at these narrows the possible discharge of the lake is greatly curtailed, therefore part of the work in progress consists of excavating this “crest” a depth of 10 feet, which alone would provide an extra discharge properly controlled, of over 27½ million cubic feet.

The completed storage system, which includes several other dams, will be of inestimable commercial value in the future development of the water powers all the way down the river to its confluence with the St. Lawrence, and the industries already established will feel the immediate benefit. The most important of these are at or near the capital, 230 miles below Temiskaming, where it is estimated that the value of the developments will be increased by nearly 40,000 horsepower being added to their supply during the five months of the year when the river is now very low.

BILL INTRODUCED IN LEGISLATURE TO SAVE FORESTS

(Special to The Monitor.)

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A bill has been introduced into the Legislative Assembly to establish a forestry department under the control of a director of forests. This step has the cordial approval of all shades of opinion. It is believed that, with a department devoted to forestry alone there will be not only much improved administration of the valuable timber lands of the country, but that active steps will be taken by reservation and planting to secure a supply of our timbers in perpetuity.

New South Wales has enormous areas of country which are the natural home of a great variety of commercial woods; all that is necessary is the exercise of foresight in their exploitation.

From land statistics just published it is evident that, outside of land resumption of pastoral estates, there are unlimited possibilities for land settlement in this state. The total area of unalienated land in New South Wales is 147,627,461 acres—nearly three times the size of England, Scotland and Wales. Of this vast area 69,097,892 acres are in the eastern and central divisions, and 77,529,560 acres are in the western division.

The areas held under leases, occupation licenses and permissive occupations are: Eastern division, 22,817,644 acres; central division, 28,962,778 acres; western division, 77,529,560 acres. The traveling stock, camping, water and forest reserves comprise an area of 15,981,953 acres in eastern, central and western divisions.

DECIDE TO FORM AVIATION SOCIETY

(Special to The Monitor.)

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—At a meeting held here recently it was decided to form an aviation society for West Lancashire and Cheshire. S. F. Cody, who consented to become honorary president, asked the society to follow the example of Manchester and Leicester Aero Clubs in providing him with signalers on his London to Manchester flight. His route would be via Northampton, Birmingham, Leicestershire, Derby, Sheffield and Stockport. He

KHEDIVIAL SOCIETY WILL INVESTIGATE EUROPEAN METHODS

(Special to The Monitor.)

CAIRO—The Khedivial Agricultural Society has sent two of its certificated members to Italy, at its own expense, for the purpose of studying the credit cooperations and agricultural syndicates of that country, and of Europe generally.

The two men selected for this purpose are Mohammed Scharkass and Abdul Hussein Fahmy. The question of financing the operations of crop growing and harvesting is one of the problems in which members of the Khedivial Agricultural Society, in common with others who have consideration for the productiveness of the Egyptian soil, take a deep interest.

At the meeting of the executive committee of the society it was decided to nominate assistant secretaries in the branches of Behera, Charkiel and Gharbieh, the work of creating new grazing and cotton seed depots being too much for the secretaries alone.

It was also decided to attach more importance to the purchase of Afifi cotton seed, destined to be resold to the cultivators and to search for a means whereby better results could be obtained.

WORKMEN TO BE SENT TO AMERICA

(Special to The Monitor.)

MELBOURNE, Victoria—In accordance with the conditions of the contract for the instalment of a small arms factory the Hon. J. Cook, minister for defense, announces that expert artisans skilled in the following occupations will be sent to the United States: An expert fitter, for toolroom work and gauge making, two expert machine tool makers, a blacksmith and a man to study the hardening and tempering of steel and wood turning.

The object in paying attention to the hardening and tempering of steel and wood turning is to have workmen available in Australia who can make rifle barrels and rifle stocks according to the most up-to-date methods. Mr. Cook states that applications from artisans are rapidly being received. Young men are needed, and the final selection will be made as soon as possible.

BAVARIA MAY SEE DRASIC REFORM IN LAND TAXATION

(Special to The Monitor.)

BERLIN—In connection with the reform of direct taxation in Bavaria a parliamentary committee, which has been considering the question since last autumn, has given out a project containing drastic proposals for the increase of land taxation, including not only the much-talked-of unearned increment tax, but also special and heavier taxes to be levied when any exceptional increment of value results from improvements carried out by local authorities.

The new unearned increment tax gives the Commons the right to tax the unearned increment of land, according to the amount of the increment and the length of the period in which it has accrued, the maximum tax to be 30 per cent.

Most of this heavily increased taxation is directed against those who hold land in the vicinity of big cities, and reap large profits from the increase in the population and from the increase of public prosperity. From this point of view is made the proposal to tax, according to capital, land companies which do not show annual profits on their transactions, but nevertheless hold land which rapidly increases in value. The Bavarian finance minister, Herr von Pfaff, while raising no objection of principle to this proposal, expressed the apprehension that it might cause an increase in house-rents; but the members of the committee held that it would cause land to be thrown on the market, and thus have the opposite effect.

GERMAN REVENUE SHOWS DECREASE

BERLIN—The final figures of imperial revenue and expenditure for the financial year 1908, which closed on March 31 last, have recently been published. As compared with the original estimates ordinary revenue was less by \$4,287,750, and expenditures by \$15,770,750, so that the realized deficit amounted to \$30,490,000.

As regards expenditure, the army, the foreign office and other departments required less than was estimated. On the other hand, the estimates for the ministry of the interior were exceeded by \$240,000, and the estimates for the imperial navy were exceeded by \$500,750.

London Letter

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON.—The late difficulties that had arisen between masters and men in Sweden are in a fair way to being settled. A commission of five members has been appointed by the government to mediate between the Labor Federation and the Employers Association and to do their utmost to settle all outstanding questions of disagreement in a satisfactory manner. The government has, in the meantime, instructed the department of justice to prepare a bill to insure in the future more satisfactory agreements between masters and men. The bill is to be submitted to the Riksdag at the next session.

DECREASE FOR AUGUST IN TRANSVAAL GOLD OUTPUT
The gold output of the Transvaal for August last was 500,924 ounces for the Witwatersrand district, valued at \$12,550,430; and 20,613 ounces for the outside districts, valued at \$437,800. Compared with the month of July this shows a decrease in the output of 9257 ounces, valued at \$106,595.

MEETING OF CONGRESS OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The greatest interest is being taken throughout Australia in the meeting of the chambers of commerce of the empire, and extensive preparations were made for the welcome of the delegates by each state. In referring to the gathering the Sydney Morning Herald says: “It will serve the great purpose of making Australia better known throughout the empire, and particularly in the mother country. To become better known in places where men, especially men of British stock swarm most thickly is not only Australia's dearest wish, but also her greatest present need. Australia is still misunderstood by Englishmen, who wrongly think of her as a huge continent with a dead heart.” It is generally believed that the resolution of the London Chamber of Commerce in favor of preferential trade within the empire will be carried by a very large majority. The congress was formally opened by Lord Dudley, Governor-General of the commonwealth.

LORD LYTON DEVELOPING HIS KNEWBORTH ESTATE

In view of the development bill which is at present being discussed in the House of Commons, it is interesting to note that for several years Lord Lyton has, in consultation with two such competent men as Thomas Adams and Edwin L. Lutyens, been actively engaged in developing that part of his Knewborth estate adjoining the station of that name on the Great Northern railway. Mr. Adams and Mr. Lutyens have devoted special attention to drawing up a town-planning scheme for his building estate. The plans include wide avenues, ample recreation grounds and large gardens. Part of the property is intersected by the Great North road, and a special feature of the scheme is the widening of this road to three times its present width and the planting of an avenue of trees at the sides. The average number of houses will be less than 10 per acre.

One of the great advantages Lord Lyton derives from this practical and far-sighted policy is that he is enabled to dedicate such open spaces as he finds practicable to the public before instead of after the whole estate has been developed. Finally, in order to make the whole undertaking as democratic as possible, the residents in the neighborhood were invited to Knewborth House to inspect the plans and discuss the entire proposition. In having a proper town-planning scheme prepared in advance for the building estate, Lord Lyton has followed the plan adopted by the Garden Cities already formed.

YOUNG EGYPT CONGRESS HOLDS MEETINGS AT GENEVA

About 100 students, professors, lawyers and other supporters of the Young Egypt movement are taking part in the congress at Geneva. In eulogizing this manifestation of awakened interest in the affairs of the country, the Temps, a Paris newspaper, says: “It is good that this new generation should occupy itself with public affairs. If ever it is to obtain authority, to find in self-government the realization of its hopes, it is by the study of problems of government and administration that it will do so, and not by turbulent demonstrations in the streets and violent language in the press and at public meetings.”

After criticizing the recent action of the Young Egypt party, especially in connection with the Nationalist organ Lewa, the Temps expresses the hope that at the congress less attention will be paid to revolutions and the misdeeds of the occupation and more to the importance of public instruction and the education of the masses. “We have in France too many ties of old affection with Egypt not to regret the injury done to the best of causes by impromptu enthusiasts. Certainly liberty is the most precious possession, but it can be obtained otherwise than by the call to murder. The example of South Africa is there to prove it.”

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

(Special to The Monitor.)

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal—Agricultural statistics show that there were in the Transvaal at the end of the year 52,166 horses, 8186 mules

Leading Events in Athletic World

PITTSBURG BEATS PHILADELPHIA IN AN EXCITING GAME

Chicago Easily Defeats Boston, While New York Wins From Cincinnati by Hard Hitting.

BROOKLYN WINS ONE

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Pittsburg.....104	36	.743
Chicago.....94	46	.671
New York.....84	56	.613
Cincinnati.....69	70	.560
Philadelphia.....69	72	.480
Brooklyn.....49	89	.355
St. Louis.....47	90	.343
Boston.....39	100	.281

FRIDAY'S GAMES.

Chicago vs. Boston
Pittsburg vs. Philadelphia
New York vs. Cincinnati
Brooklyn vs. St. Louis

GAMES TODAY.

Boston at Chicago
New York at Cincinnati
Philadelphia at Pittsburg
Brooklyn at St. Louis

Pittsburg defeated Philadelphia in the National League Friday in an exciting game by a score of 2 to 1. Chicago easily beat Boston 9 to 1. New York defeated Cincinnati in a hard-hitting game by a score of 12 to 9, while Brooklyn won from St. Louis 12 to 6.

CLOSE GAME AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG — Philadelphia was defeated here Friday by Pittsburgh, 2 to 1, in a game full of interesting situations. The all-round playing of Leach was the feature. Both pitchers were effective. An out at the plate in the ninth inning prevented Philadelphia from tying the score. The score:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Pittsburg.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 4 0
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 8 2

Batteries, Maddox and Gibson; Moore and Doolin. Umpires, Righer and Emslie.

PLAY UNINTERESTING GAME.

CHICAGO — The game played here Friday with Boston turned out an easy victory for the home team, the final score being 9 to 1. The game was featureless and uninteresting. Boston made its only run in the sixth inning, while Chicago made two in their part of the same off Evans, who had taken Brown's place. The score:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 9 11
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 8 5

Batteries, Kroh, Moran and Archer; Brown, Evans, Cooney and Graham. Umpire, O'Dwyer.

NEW YORK WINS WITH BIG SCORE.

CINCINNATI — New York won the game here Friday by scoring ten runs in the second inning, the first 11 men batting reaching first base. Cincinnati kept up a plucky fight and managed to score nine runs before the finish. Thirty men took part in the game. The score:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
New York.....10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 12 13 1
Cincinnati.....0 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 3 9 9 4

Batteries, Ames, Schell and Wilson; Brown, Cawtell and Clark. Umpires, Kline and Johnston.

BROOKLYN WINS AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS — The local team was defeated here Friday by Brooklyn in a

FINISH RIFLE SHOOT TODAY

Open Competition for the Douglas Cup With a 200-Yard Rapid Fire and Skirmish Run.

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The second and last day of the state championship shoot of the Massachusetts militia opened at 8:30 today with the teams competing on the 1000-yard range, the results of which will determine the championship rifle team of the state. At the conclusion of the shooting at the 1000-yard range the teams opened the competition for the Governor Douglas trophy, a silver cup presented by ex-Gov. William L. Douglas of Brockton. This trophy was first shot for when Governor Douglas was chief executive of the state and commander-in-chief of the militia, and has been shot for each year since.

This trophy is offered for the team making the highest score at 200-yard rapid fire and at the skirmish run. The rivalry developed during this year has been the keenest exhibited for many years, and Col. John Caswell, ordnance officer of Massachusetts, today expressed himself as being highly pleased with the showing made by the teams during Friday's shoot, which was considered extremely good under the existing conditions.

TOTAL SCORES AT 200, 600 AND 800 YDS.
Second Infantry.....1594
Eighth Infantry.....1588
Crest artillery corps.....1580
Fifth Infantry.....1576
Ninth Infantry.....1574
First Corps Cadets.....1564
Naval brigade.....1452
First squadron cavalry.....1440
Second Infantry.....1422
Second Corps Cadets.....1323

CORNELL HOLDS SCRIMMAGE TODAY

ITHACA, N. Y.—Cornell will hold its first scrimmage of the season here today. Four elevens ran through the best practice of the season Friday afternoon. The varsity lined up the same as Thursday's, and Quarterback Baker reeled off signals for the first time. A simple code has been given to the men overnight. The first team ran through formations at good speed and McArthur and Crosby, the ends, did good work with the forward pass. Captain Tydeman, Wood, Hurlbut and Levanty, of last year's eleven played on one of the scrub teams, and the coaches sprang a surprise by placing O'Connor, one of the leading candidates for the backfield, at center. It developed, however, that this was merely to reduce his weight. Arthur Stude, a big Texan, who weighs over 200 pounds, reported for practice Friday. He played on a southern team several years ago and is eligible for the Cornell team this year.

MATHEWS MAY PLAY AGAIN.

CINCINNATI, O.—There is still a chance that Mathewson will be seen in the National League again next year. It has been reported that he was to retire, to enter the manufacturing business, but he claims that it is uncertain what he will do. If the manufacturing business does not need him he will be back with the old team.

He would not state just what kind of business he intended to enter, other than that it was a manufacturing proposition located in or near New York.

free hitting game by a score of 12 to 6. The game was the fifteenth straight defeat of the St. Louis team. The score:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Brooklyn.....3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 12 11 2
St. Louis.....3 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 9 9 4

Batteries, Ames, Schell and Wilson; Brown, Cawtell and Clark. Umpires, Kline and Johnston.

FAST MATCHES IN MORRIS TOURNEY

Ward Has to Play His Best Game in Order to Defeat Dunning for Semi-Final Round.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—W. F. Morgan, Jr., A. D. Swords, J. M. Ward and F. R. Upton meet this morning in the semi-final round of the invitation tournament continued on the links of the Morris County Club.

Friday's play produced some close matches. In the first round Morgan had to dispose of E. C. Van Vleck, Jr., but he had a fairly easy time because of the inability of his opponent to hole out putts.

Morgan next met Howard J. Gee, the former Princeton champion. An outward card of 38 by Morgan proved a trifle too fast for Gee, so that the other had no trouble in winning by a 4 and 3 margin.

Ward won from D. H. McAlpin, 2d, and next C. A. Dunning of Nassau. This match proved interesting all the way. Dunning, by going out in 30 to his opponent's 40, turned for home 1 up. Ward squared accounts at the twelfth hole and became 1 up with a 4 at the fourteenth. The Westbrook man also won the next, thereby becoming 2 up, only to have the Williams college player get all even by taking the sixteenth and seventeenth. Ward, however, settled matters with a par 3 on the home green. The summary:

FIRST SIXTEEN.

First Round.

W. F. Morgan, Jr., Baltusrol, beat C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., Montclair, 3 and 2.

Howard J. Gee, Fox Hills, beat F. C. Williams, Morristown, 2 and 1.

Williamson, Morris County, beat S. C. Kellogg, Essex County, 2 up.

E. E. Moody, Baltusrol, beat C. F. Watson, Jr., Montclair, 1 up.

C. A. Dunning, Nassau, beat C. A. Spofford, Apawamis, 7 and 6.

John M. Ward, Westbrook, beat D. H. McAlpin, 2d, Morristown, 2 up.

F. R. Upton, Baltusrol, beat P. H. B. Frelinghuysen, Morris County, 4 and 3.

Morgan K. Smith, Morris County, beat J. A. Edwards, 2d, 2 up.

SECOND ROUND.

Morgan beat Gee, 4 and 3.

Swords beat Moody, 1 up (20 holes).

Ward beat Dunning, 2 and 1.

FIRST BEATEN EIGHT.

First Round.

C. Williams beat Van Vleck, Jr., 3 and 1.

Watson, Jr., beat Kellogg, 1 up.

McAlpin beat Spofford, 1 up.

Frelinghuysen beat Edwards, 3 and 1.

Both teams are thoroughly representative of the golfing strength of the two states and the match should be close, as Rhode Island is very strong on the Agawam links.

warn Hunt and H. D. Day of Wannamoisett as substitutes.

President Windeler of the Massachusetts Golf Association will not attend the match as previously planned. Secretary Freeman of the Massachusetts association and other officers of the Bay State organization are guests of John Shepard, Jr., at his home on Charles Field street while Capt. Wilder is staying at the University Club as Mr. Day's guest. The others are quartered at the Crown Hotel as the guests of the State Golf Association.

The Rhode Island team will include Daniel Fairchild, Metacomet, the present state champion; H. Congdon, Agawam Hunt, the runner-up in the state championship of last year; N. S. Campbell of Agawam Hunt; H. B. Rust of Wannamoisett; H. E. Kenworthy, Metacomet, runner-up in the final championship round this year; A. M. Coats, Agawam Hunt; B. M. Smith, Agawam Hunt; A. S. Vennerbeck, the 1908 state champion; C. H. Gardner, Agawam Hunt; Foster B. Davis, Wannamoisett, with John Shepard, Jr., Wannamoisett, W. Clark of Aga-

Three Famous English Yachting Trophies

Adoption of New Plan by Yacht Racing Association Adds Greatly to the Year's Success.

White Heather and Shamrock Made Remarkable Records in Regattas in Which They Participated.



ROYAL Y. S. CUP.

GERMAN EMPEROR'S CUP.

KING EDWARD'S CUP.

RATIONAL GOLF

Today's article on Rational Golf by Jason Rogers is published on page 6.

LIGHT PRACTISE FOR YALE SQUAD

Morning Work Has Been Given Up and No Scrimmaging Allowed in the Afternoon.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Only one practice for the Yale football squad was held Friday. The players are now busy drilling the candidates that will finally represent Dartmouth on the gridiron. Temporary elevens have been running through signals the past few days and from these the eleven which will represent this college in its first game with Amherst Agricultural next Wednesday will have to be selected. Practise has been confined largely to passing, throwing and catching the ball, punting, bucking the strap, charging and signal practise.

Ford Johnson as a quarterback has done the best work of any candidate to date. The case of Corey is somewhat similar, although Corey is not so well fitted as Johnson to become a first-class quarterback. Corey is fast for his weight and has a good head.

Philbin has shown up well at fullback, where he will play until the return of Captain Coy. As the squad is now made up there is little good line material. Yale can, however, present one good rush line in Logan I.e., Hobbs I.t., Cooney I.g., Hyde e., Brown r.g., Lilley r.t., Kilpatrick or Haines r.e.

Friday's work consisted of passing and some tackling of the dummy. In the signal drill the lineup was the same as that of Thursday, with the line as above, Johnson at quarterback, Holt I.b., Daley r.h.b. and Philbin f.b.

Glass, the former big guard, has announced that he will come and help with the linemen early next week, although he can only be here a short while. The regular coaches for the present will rely principally on George Ade and Frank Butterworth for assistance. Paul Veeder, the former halfback, spent the day with the team. He was urged to remain over Saturday. He does not expect to be able to do much coaching this fall.

MANY ENTER FOR BROCKTON MEET

Early entries give promise of a record list at the Brockton fair athletic meet this year. Already the number is close to 200 and the last few days always bring many more. The fine prizes are numerous opportunities for specials are interesting the "speed boys." The A. A. U. officials saw to it that every registered man on their list received an entry blank and the Y. M. C. A. and clubs have been likewise favored.

The new quarter-mile cinder path is rounding into shape and will be fast enough for records. The athletes will also appreciate the shower baths and modern equipment in the training quarters which are right abreast of the track.

The best mark above 45 ft. in the shot put, 5 ft. 8 1/2 in. in the high jump and the winner of the most points will all receive gold watch charms as special prizes. Supt. Horace A. Keith of the committee has been added to the A. A. U. managing committee and will now be closer than ever to the boys in the game and anticipate their wants.

after a half-hour's illustrated talk in the locker building.

Preliminary work in blocking, charging and breaking through was had in the cage, the backs and ends not doing any passing.

Two teams were put through a long signal drill for three quarters of an hour, after which they were dismissed for the day.

The line-ups of the two varsity teams in practise were as follows:

Team A—R. C. Brown I.e., Hooper I.t., Dunlap I.g., Withington c., Fisher r.g., Forster r.t., Houston r.e., O'Flaherty q.b., Corbett I.h.b., Perkins r.b., Morrison f.b.

Team B—Huntington I.e., Blake I.t., O'Hare l.g., P. Smith c., West r.g., Knapp r.t., L. Smith r. h., Galatti q.b., F. Leslie I.h.b., H. Leslie r. b., Frothingham f.b.

The best marks above 45 ft. in the baseball cage,

No scrimmage that fumbles were made almost every other play. Of the first team backs Sparks showed up well, especially in skirting the ends.

COACH LILLARD HAS FAST SQUAD

Many Candidates for Backfield Positions—Freshman Squad Reports for First Time to Coach Brusse.

HANOVER, N. H.—The opening of college has brought out all the candidates for the Dartmouth football team and the coaches are now busy drilling the candidates that will finally represent Dartmouth on the gridiron. Temporary elevens have been running through signals the past few days and from these the eleven which will represent this college in its first game with Amherst Agricultural next Wednesday will have to be selected. Practise has been confined largely to passing, throwing and catching the ball, punting, bucking the strap, charging and signal practise.

Dartmouth has not a wealth of material, yet the coaches look for a fast heavy eleven. Keen rivalry for every position on the team is being felt, for no place is as yet secure, unless we except Captain Tobin at guard, Sherwin at tackle and Marks and Ingersoll in the backfield.

There are several candidates for center. Thompson, a guard of last year, seems to have the call at present with

London Musical Notes

LONDON.—The only new choral work on a large scale produced at the Festival of the Three Choirs recently held at Hereford, was Dr. Walford Davies's setting of Herrick's "Noble Numbers." This song cycle, which includes also poems by Herbert, Donne and one anonymous author, contains 20 numbers, of which six are solos, two are instrumental, two are for unaccompanied voices and the others are for solo voices with chorus. The work opens with an orchestral prelude, at the close of which the first words of Herrick's "It Is Hard to Find God" are sung by a quartet of solo voices pianissimo and in unison, being afterward taken up and continued by the chorus. The chorus "Weigh Me With Fire" follows next, and the first section of the work closes with an unaccompanied setting of the words, "God's said to dwell there wheresoever He is."

Puts down some prints of His High Majesty."

There is also a simple setting for a boy's voice of the well-known "Grace for a Child"; and a fine bass solo "The Bellman" magnificently delivered by Gervase Elwes. The song of praise with which the second part opens is given to a trio of men's voices with the male chorus, and is one of the most impressive numbers of the work. The performance, which was conducted by the composer, was a remarkably good one, the solo singers all doing excellent work, though it was undoubtedly in the ensemble that the finest effects were obtained. A part of Schubert's unfinished cantata "Lazarus" was given at the afternoon performance on the same day, the music being interesting in many ways though not particularly impressive. This was followed by the Grail music from "Parsifal," in which the effect of the boys' choir in the lantern of the cathedral was good. A performance of the now familiar Elgar symphony under the composer's guidance, Bach's motet "Fuerchte dich nicht," and Beethoven's great mass in D were included in another program and attracted to the cathedral one of the largest congregations of the week, the superb mass especially being listened to with that intense silence which is surely an even deeper tribute to great music than the wildest hurricane of applause can ever be.

The chorus, while still leaving a good deal to be desired, certainly rose to greater heights in this performance than at any other time during the week, singing with more sustained vigor, though the lack of solidity in some of the climaxes and their hesitancy in attack (always their weak point) need still to be corrected.

The revival of Sir Hubert Parry's "Job" and the first performance of Elgar's six-part chorus "Go, Song of Mine," for unaccompanied voices, were of much interest, and the festival terminated as far as the cathedral performances were concerned with a performance of the "Messiah."

Miscellaneous concerts were also held in the Shire Hall at which Mozart's symphony in E flat and various modern compositions were heard, among these a "Dance Rhapsody" by Frederick Delius, in which the composer, not content with utilizing the full orchestra, has also employed a heckelphone (a sort of bass oboe).

Henry Wood introduced an effective novelty in one of the promenade concert programs of last week in the shape of a rhapsody for piano forte and orchestra by Sergius Liapounov, who, from 1894 to 1902, was assistant director at the Russian imperial court chapel. He has based the rhapsody on the popular airs of the Ukraine, or Little Russia, and the work provides ample opportunities for brilliant technical display in the solo part. It was played on this occasion by Miss Evelyn Stuart, who was greeted with prolonged applause after an admirable performance.

Dr. Walford Davies' "Solemn Melody" for organ and strings was so much appreciated at another of these concerts that Henry Wood was compelled to suspend the rule which forbids the granting of encores during the first half of the program and repeat the work, while Elgar's "Variations on an Original Theme," splendidly played by the Queen's Hall Orchestra, were apparently somewhat over the heads of the promenade concert audience, this magnificent work receiving a comparatively lukewarm reception.

Kalinnikov's charming symphony in G minor, Beethoven's "Egmont" overture, the same composer's Rondino in E flat for wind instruments, a concerto for flute by Reinecke and Smetana's symphonic poem "Sárka" have all been heard lately. The Beethoven symphony of the week being the one in B flat, No. 4. The performance of a concerto for violoncello and orchestra by Victor Herbert, an American composer of Irish birth, was chiefly remarkable for the fine playing of the solo part by Miss May Mukle, the music itself being of no great power or interest.

Debussy's "L'Après-Midi d'un Faune," Saint Saëns' "Danse Macabre" and Strauss' "Don Juan" were heard during the week, while at the forthcoming concerts we are to hear a "Symphonie Prologue to a Tragedy," by Max Reger, a new symphonic piece by Paul Graener entitled "From Valleys and Heights," and a scene, "King Saul," by Moussorgsky.

Miss Evelyn Stuart studied as a child for four years in Brussels, where, in addition to learning the piano she worked at the violin under Ysaye, who finally decided her on leaving the violin and devoting her whole time to the piano. From Brussels Miss Stuart went to Paris where she remained only a few months, going finally to Leschetizky, under whom she studied for three years, he considering her one of his best pupils. Miss Stuart may be said to be one of the few



MISS EVELYN STUART.
English pianist who has won great success, a pupil of Leschetizky for three years.

English pianists who have achieved as great a success abroad as in Great Britain, having been described by Dr. Leopold Schmidt, the famous critic, after a successful appearance in Berlin, as "one of the chosen." Besides appearing in Germany, where she is reengaged for several concerts this season, Miss Stuart has played with the Warsaw Philharmonic Society in Brussels and in Vienna, where she made her debut and where she is engaged to play next January at one of the big Symphony concerts under Ferdinand Loewe, and she has also played at many of the most important concerts in the British Isles with Dr. Hans Richter, Henry Wood, etc.

London is to have plenty of Sunday concerts this autumn and winter. They will be given as usual at the Queen's Hall and the Albert Hall, and probably also at the Opera House, Covent Garden and at the Coliseum.

A season of promenade concerts is to open at the Aldwych Theater on Oct. 4, the initial attraction being America's State Band of the National Guard. The theater is to undergo considerable alterations and when complete will provide accommodation for 1500 promenaders in addition to the ordinary seats.

Sir Edward Elgar is president of the Musical League, which will hold its first festival at Liverpool on Sept. 24 and 25. The program generally does not appear to be of a very interesting nature, but a performance will be given of Bach's cantata "Praise Jehovah," and Debussy's "Nocturnes" will also be given, the women's voices being supplied by the Liverpool Welsh Choral Union.

EVENING SCHOOLS IN BOSTON TO OPEN EARLY IN OCTOBER

Registration and Examination of Applicants for Admission to Public Session Start Soon.

The winter session of the public evening schools in Boston will open Oct. 4, the registration and examination of applicants for admission taking place during the opening week.

The sessions at the high schools will be: Central school, 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock Monday to Friday; other schools, 7:30 to 9:30 Monday to Wednesday. The high schools are: Central, Charlestown, East Boston, Roxbury and South Boston.

The sessions in the evening elementary schools will be from 7 to 9 o'clock five days a week. Sessions will be held at the Bigelow, South Boston; Bowdoin, West End; Comins, Roxbury; Eliot-Columbus, North End; Franklin, South End; Frederic W. Lincoln, South Boston; Hancock, North End; Lyman, North End; Phillips Brooks, Dorchester; Quincy, Tyler street; Warren, Charlestown; Washington Alston, Alston; William Wirt Warren, Brighton; Wells, West End, and Mayhew, West End.

The evening industrial school sessions will be 7 to 9 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The course of study will be freehand drawing, mechanical drawing, ship draughting, machine drawing, architectural drawing, industrial mathematics, tool and jig making, boiler engineering. Classes in these subjects will be conducted in the Central school, Mechanic Arts buildings and also in the branch schools, provided a sufficient number of applications are received.

It is intended also to open vocational classes in other subjects if there is a call for such classes.

CHARITY SHOW FOR WORCESTER.

WORCESTER, Mass.—The Memorial Charity Club, composed of 25 prominent young women, will present an amateur vaudeville show in the Worcester theater Dec. 4, the proceeds of which will be given to one of the Worcester institutions.

AMERICAN TEACHER MAKES TOUR OF GERMANY'S SCHOOLS

By DORIS FEILCHENFELD.

THE elementary German school buildings are arranged with the boys' school occupying one side of the building, and the girls' school the other. Each school has its own entrance and playground, for coeducation is not the custom here. Germans are not as a rule experimental or venturesome. They are averse to innovations. Coeducation is being tried in a few sections, but the people are not educated up to it and the parents object to it. Teachers in the primary grades, however, who have tried it, speak in favor of it.

The high school buildings for the boys are entirely separate from and are not located near those of the girls.

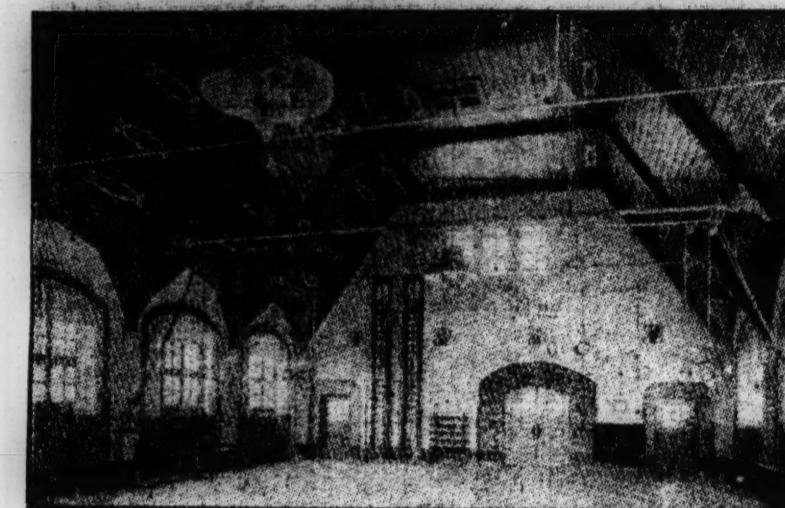
In the large cities of Germany there are many unattractive school buildings, antiquated enough to contain even the proverbial wooden benches, but the schools that are now built are fine structures; good in architectural design and containing large, light rooms and having all modern appliances. One in Dresden can be taken as a type and there are just as good ones in Berlin, while Munich ranks highest in its modern school buildings. This Dresden City High School for Girls I visited Sept. 4, 1908. It has a 10-year course, admitting pupils at the age of 6 and graduating them at 16. The building is an artistic stone structure beautifully located on the banks of the Elbe river. It has spacious grounds in front, a tennis court occupying

This is the second in a series of four articles on Germany's schools, written for The Monitor by a teacher of experience sent abroad by the National Civic Federation and the Chicago board of education. The other articles will appear on succeeding Saturdays.

schools in advance, so that teachers have an opportunity to prepare for lessons on them. Care is taken in their handling to preserve the plants, and roots and all are sent. I saw a wagon bringing some to a school where I was visiting and was surprised at the good condition in which the plants arrived, especially when told the distance they had come.

While in Leipzig I was shown the general school garden and I found fruit trees here as well as many kinds of berry bushes, besides all common plants and vegetables. I was told that classes are often taken here to study the plants and notice the soil in which they grow and to ascertain what kinds of soil is best suited to the various kinds.

The new school buildings in Munich are the finest in Germany. Oct. 27, 28 and 29 I visited one of the latest. It was on Flur street and was large, beautiful and conveniently arranged. It was



GYMNASIUM IN GERMAN PUBLIC SCHOOL.

All the public schools in Germany have gymnasiums, most of them large and well equipped. Pupils work in them two hours per week.

ing a part of it. A plot three feet wide is spaced off around these grounds for the school garden. In this garden grow plants and vegetables for the nature, botany and drawing classes.

The building is gray stone, the stairs in interior are stone and the corridor floors of marble. The rooms are light and airy, and, while the idea of utility is foremost, one can see that the desire for beauty has not been neglected. The walls and ceiling of class rooms are finished in soft shades of green. The teacher's desk and pupils' seats are all tinted in like shades of green. The class room floors are hard wood and oiled to prevent dust. Linen curtains of cream color, with dark red border, hang at the three large windows occupying the entire left side of the room (left of pupils). This building, besides containing 17 class rooms, has an assembly hall, music hall, teachers' library, large gymnasium equipped with apparatus, teachers' rest room, faculty conference room and supply room. The supply room contains school apparatus such as physical and political maps, pictures in map form for observation lessons, some for geography classes, showing views of cities and objects of interest in the city. Stuffed animals, mounted birds and insects are also kept here.

I was especially interested in the patent inkwells inserted in the desks, from which the ink can't spill even if the desks are tipped back to be swept under. These inkwells also permit of only a small amount of ink being taken on the pen. This and the long pliable pens used prevent even the 8-year-olds from blotting. I found that throughout Germany the use of the pen and ink with beginners is prevalent.

Public schools all contain gymnasiums. Most of them are large and well equipped. Pupils work in them two hours a week with a teacher who has had special training in this work. Whenever the weather permits classes work out of doors in the school yards fitted up for this purpose. Apparatus suitable for outdoor work is seen there.

School authorities pay much attention to the physical needs of pupils. Cleanliness is required. All new public schools contain bathrooms. Each bathroom has a number of showers and suitable dressing rooms. The water is heated to proper temperature. Pupils have time allotted for weekly bath, which though not compulsory, is generally used, as statistics show. Sixty-six per cent of the primary and 75 per cent of the grammar grades make use of them. Bathing takes place during the early morning. The janitor in the boys' school and the matron in the girls' school attend to the bathing and help the children. Children bring their own soap and towels and a proper bag to hold them. Needy pupils are supplied.

General school gardens are a novel feature of German school equipment. While as many schools as possible try to have a school garden of their own, still in large cities like Berlin, Dresden, Munich and Leipzig this is not always possible. Therefore, general school gardens are in all large cities of Germany. These gardens furnish plants and vegetables for the nature, botany and drawing classes. The products are delivered to the various schools twice a week, and a list of articles sent is received by

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Has created among the most discriminating and cultured musicians gives it a unique position in the musical world. No other piano ever aroused such enthusiasm on the part of musicians. This is not the result of chance, extensive advertising or sensational methods on the part of its manufacturers. It is due to certain epoch making improvements of a scientific but practical nature—notably the Tension Resonator—developed in the Mason & Hamlin factories and found only in the Mason & Hamlin pianos.

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New Fall Tailored Suits

Tailored Suits for women and misses, of wide wale chevron and fancy tweed.....

25.00

Tailored Suits for women and misses, of wide wale chevron and fancy materials.....

16.50, 20.00

Tailored Princess Gowns for women and misses, Imported Broad-cloth, copies of foreign models.....

18.00, 25.00, 29.75

Tailored Suits for women and misses, Imported Broad-cloth, copies of foreign models.....

29.75, 35.00, 48.00

Coat Department

Tourist and Motor Coats.....

15.00, 18.75, 25.00

Evening Capes, of cloth and silk.....

13.75, 19.50, 25.00

Black Broadcloth Coat.....

15.00, 20.00, 25.00



Not to Forget "Nugget"

"A reminder that when I go shopping today I must get a box each of 'Nugget' Polishes—black and tan.

20 millions of boxes each year sold to people who have learned the happy habit of keeping their shoes well groomed with 'Nugget.'

"Nugget" Polishes—"Nugget" Kits (Polish, Brush and finishing Pad in a little box) are sold at good shoe stores, drug stores, grocery stores and by dealers everywhere.

"Nugget" feeds the leather, makes it soft, smooth and flexible, banishes cracks and creases. Keeps new shoes looking new and makes old shoes look like new.

"Nugget" waterproofs the leather and makes it wear and wear and WEAR.

"Nugget" is not sticky and won't come off on the clothing—no other polish is so cleanly to use. More than 100 polishes in stores, drug stores, grocery stores and by dealers everywhere.



10c a Box—Black or Tan

Start Right With "Nugget"

Get a "Nugget" Kit—a little box containing a tin of "Nugget," a bristle brush and Selvyn finishing pad. The brush and pad will last for years. You can buy the polish as needed (over 100 polishes in each box, 10c). Send 50c for "Nugget" Kit complete. Say whether it is for black or tan shoes.

NUGGET POLISH CO. OF NEW YORK

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FOOD FAIR
OPENS AT 10 O'CLOCK
MONDAY MORNING
IN
MECHANICS BUILDING

News of the Playhouses

(Special to The Monitor.)

"THE WHIP."**Autumn Drama at Drury Lane.**

LONDON — Some years ago, at the Theater Royal, Drury Lane, the villain and hero met, in diving dresses, in the depths of the sea with "real" fish swimming about them; then another year the villain and hero were up in a balloon together; and yet another year there were the Sicilian sulphur mines, with fumes moderated for the occasion. This year there is a "real" train and the villain is frustrated once more.

Villainy at Drury Lane is the most disheartening thing in the world. The punishment is always contrived to fit the crime. It is a little difficult to understand why people who may see a balloon very often and a train any day they like, are ready to pay money to see these things in circumstances that cannot present them at their best. Possibly it is the difficulty of the circumstances that forms the attraction.

A child on leaving a theater was not apparently in the least interested in the story of the play he had witnessed, but seemed really anxious as to whether the characters were actually eating "real" bread and butter. Perhaps the great majority of men and women are children and prefer to take their pleasures as children.

Whatever may be the thought of the Drury Lane drama, and this year it is admitted to be a big success, as afeat in stage management it claims unqualified admiration. On a comparatively small space, and in a comparatively short space of time, may be actually seen horses, motor cars, wax-works, the much advertised train, jockeys, bookmakers, fine old sporting gentlemen, and knavery of the most shocking character balanced by an equal amount of virtue.

Lady Diana Sartoris is the granddaughter of a sporting marquis, owning a horse called "The Whip," which has been entered for the two thousand guineas. Lady Diana becomes engaged to a young Lord Brancaster, who has had the good fortune to be picked up by this lady after he has been thrown out of a motor car. Now the marquis has a nephew, Greville Sartoris, with designs of his own in regard to Lady Diana; so, at the hunt breakfast, a gay scene of pink coats, when old Lord Beverley is announcing the engagement of his granddaughter, a lady in a league with Sartoris turns up, announcing she has previously married Lord Brancaster, only owing to the motor mishap he has entirely forgotten.

Since Lord Brancaster's past has not been blameless, and the story has been pieced together with villainous ingenuity, there is nothing left for Lord Beverley to do but to turn the bridegroom-elect neck and crop out of the house. But the plot has more to do with the fortunes of "The Whip" than that of the hero and heroine, whose affairs are naturally set right at the crucial moment by a timely confession on the part of one of the characters.

Sartoris and his accomplice, who are bent on destroying the chances of "The Whip" in the forthcoming race, elect to discuss their scheme at Madame Tussaud's waxwork exhibition. They might, it is true, have discussed the matter at home, but they preferred to do so in a public gallery on the obvious principle on which Dan Leno once insisted on stealing a horse through the roof of the stable in a Drury Lane pantomime. When it was pointed out to him that the stable door was open he replied in disgust, "Who ever heard of stealing a horse through an open door."

Of course, by the merest accident all the other characters go there too. The gentleman who helps to supply the "comic relief" takes the place of one of the waxworks and overhears the plot of his desperadoes, who determine to unloose the horsebox from the train by which "The Whip" is traveling. He also hears the remarks of the lady of his affections, who, regarding him as waxwork, de-slated his expression to be villainous.

Those who enjoy realism on the stage will doubtless be delighted with Mr. Collins' great sensation. The train with its many occupants leaves the station, gaining the open country. Then the villain is seen, as the train is in motion, uncoupling the horsebox from the last carriage. But before the precious beast can come to harm, the lady who has kept her audience amused at Madame Tussaud's arrives in a motor car, and, "The Whip" being removed from his box, an express dashes into the derelict car. The final sensation is the much-talked-of race, in which, it is needless to say, "The Whip" is victorious.

The drama is a thoroughly good show, better than many the Drury Lane management have put on for some years, it moreover has the advantage of actors who know their business, and a staff equal to carrying out the ingenious mechanism of the elaborate setting.

GENERAL NEWS.

During Miss Grace George's engagement at the Hollis next month in "A Woman's Way," she will appear at a matinee or two in "The School for Scandal." The cast will be drawn from her own company and that of A Gentleman From Mississippi. The cast as now proposed is Miss Lady Teazle, Miss Grace George; Sir Peter Teazle, Aubrey Smith; Sir Oliver, Thomas Wise; Charles Surface, Douglas Fairbanks; Joseph Surface, Jack Standing. It is even possible that Louis Anna may appear as Moses.

It is reported that Madame Bernhardt is contemplating a farewell tour of America in 1910-1911, appearing in her famous roles.

Paris is to have a small playhouse this winter to be devoted to the presentation of Shakespeare.

In a theater soon to be opened in Paris patrons will be able to buy seats that

will fit them. The purchaser has but to ask for small, medium, or large according to his proportions.

AT BOSTON THEATERS.**"The Lion and the Mouse."**

Charles Klein's original drama, "The Lion and the Mouse," comes to Boston after another engagement, beginning Monday afternoon, at the Globe Theater. The play is dominated by the resourceful, courageous girl fighting for her father's honor no less than the strong figure of the financial king whose plans are thwarted by the upright judge. How an affection grows up between the son of the financial giant and the daughter of the judge, and how the daughter conquers, as far as her father is concerned, the giant's habit of crushing all opposition, form the incidents and climaxes of a most stirring play.

The excellent interpreting cast includes Messrs. Oliver Doud, Byron, Clifford Leigh, Seymour Stratton, William H. Burton, Walter Allen, George Carson-Cassellberry, and the Misses Edith Barker, Ida Glenn, Rose E. Tapley, Dora L. Allen, Elizabeth de Witt and Ella Craven.

"Our New Minister."

A play of New England life will hold the stage at the Castle Square Theater next week when the John Craig stock company appears in "Our New Minister." Mr. Craig will appear in the title role as Thaddeus Strong, a liberal-minded young clergyman, who upsets the straight-laced and hard-hearted traditions of the town.

Incidents of rural humor and sentiment abound in the play, and characteristic scenes before the village store and in country sitting rooms are shown.

First assistant to Mr. Craig will be Miss Gertrude Binley as the gentle Nance Ransom. Theodore Fribus, Donald Meek, George Hassell, Wilfred and Bert Young, Al Roberts and Mabel Colcord will all be included in the cast.

Play That Hold Over.

William Faversham begins the final week of his engagement at the Majestic in "The World and His Wife" on Monday evening. This notable drama from the Spanish play "El Gran Galeoto," by Echegaray, is without doubt the finest play that Faversham has ever done. The play shows the manner in which a scandal may grow from a few idle words into a great misunderstanding that results in tragic events in the lives of the three leading people. Appearing with Mr. Faversham are Miss Julie Opp, Horace Cliffe and Morton Selten and Miss Olive Oliver.

"On the Eve" has another week at the Hollis. This stirring nihilist drama is the medium for the English-speaking debut of Miss Hedwig Reicher, a young actress who made a first place for herself upon the German stage through her great emotional ability. Her success in her new field appears to be complete. Appearing in her support are such sterling players as Frank Keenan, Frederick Lewis, Harry Davenport, Edwin Brandt, Miss Beatrice Prentiss, Miss Edna Archer Crawford and Miss Stella Hammerstein.

Another week has been added to the fortnight originally set apart for Miss Rose Stahl's engagement at the Colonial in "The Chorus Lady." This is pleasant news, as it will enable just so many more Bostonians to enjoy with Patricia the ups and downs of her peculiar life. Even after some 4000 performances of the character Miss Stahl keeps her spontaneous and alive as at first, so that her quick wit and quaint yet sound philosophy are as amusing and moving as ever. In the star's support is the original company.

FASTER STEAMERS POSSIBLE, DECLARES ENGLISH ARCHITECT

Transatlantic liners will be able to cut down the present fast time if the people are willing to pay for the construction of speedier ships according to Sir William H. White, the noted English naval architect, who is in Boston today.

Sir William went on to say that there would be no difficulty in constructing such ships. He remarked that he had more to do with warships than any other class, but that since retiring from the British navy he had been engaged as consulting naval architect for the Canadian line.

In speaking of Canada's new navy, Sir William said that Canada was only helping to build an imperial navy, and that her fleet would contribute in the same way that Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, when the constitutional government has a chance to act, will aid.

Sir William, who is here attending convention in Winnipeg, is leaving today for Yale University, whence he will visit friends in Philadelphia and Washington, sailing for England in October on the Mauretania. Lady White is accompanying her husband.

AURORA AFFECTS SERVICE BY WIRE

The Telegraph and Telephone Connections Seriously Impeded During Part of Day by "Northern Dawn."

NEW YORK—Owing to an unusual disturbance from electric currents, generally attributed to a remarkable aurora borealis, telegraph and cable service throughout the northern and eastern sections of the country were seriously interfered with today. The interruption extended westward for some distance.

It was almost impossible this morning to get satisfactory telegraphic communication between New York and the New England states and the West. The telephone situation improved slightly later in the day, but the cable service is badly affected.

Electrical experts could give no satisfactory explanation of the phenomenon. One telegraph official said the interruption was undoubtedly due to the aurora borealis or the "northern dawn" which was unusually brilliant Friday night and which caused unusual earth currents. On rare occasions the influence of the aurora borealis felt as far south as New York, he said, probably not over once in 10 years. The phenomenon seems to work at cross purposes with the electrical currents involved in telegraphic and telephone communication.

Professor Burton, of the chair of astronomy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said that such disturbances are not uncommon and of late had occurred frequently. He stated that while the appearance of the aurora could not be definitely associated with the magnetic current disturbance, its manifestation often occurred simultaneously with such conditions.

Fiske O'Hara heads the bill at the American Music Hall next week, appearing with a company of five in "Captain Barry," a musical drama that has been well received in New York. Al Fields and Dave Lewis will present their funny travesty, "The Mystery of the Hansom Cab." Others who will entertain are Rivoli in lightning changes, the dancing Fantastic Phantoms, a boxing kangaroo, the sisters DeFaye, the Brittons, Rem-

MERCHANTS AIDING 'NINETEEN FIFTEEN' EXPOSITION PLAN

Many prominent business men are cooperating with the "Boston-1915" committee toward making the exposition which is to be held in the old Art Museum in November a success.

The aim of the committee is to give something new in the line of expositions, not merely an exhibition of objects, but an exhibition of movements as well. These exhibits will show not only what is being done in Boston to bring about better conditions, but also what has been proved possible by other cities. Superintendent Emerson of the street department of Boston expects to show what can be done in the way of better sanitation, for example.

Among those who are contributing money, materials or services are: Thomas Todd Company, Smith & Porter, Hobbs & Warren, Frank Wood, the Sparrell Print, Wallace Spooner, National Magazine, Massachusetts Engraving Company, the Fort Hill Press, George H. Ellis, the Oxford Print, the New England Druggist Company, Folsome & Sunsergen, J. J. Slattery, A. T. Howard, J. B. Donovan, Daniels & Howlett Company, Robert Gallagher Company, L. Haberstroh & Son, Pennell, Gibbs & Quiring Company, Allen Hall Company, Bay State Cleaning Company, the House Cleaning Company, J. Smith, Wadsworth & Howland, A. Mackintosh, Chandler Barber Company, Adams & Swett Cleaning Company, Blacker & Shephard Company, William E. Litchfield, F. A. Foster & Company, Heywood Brothers & Wakefield, the Library Bureau, Carter Ink Company, Dean Reynolds, the Elite Laundry, the Star Towel Supply Company, S. D. Warren & Company, Wheelwright Company, Miller, Roberts & Company, the Boston Sign Company, the Pilgrim Club of Boston, the Twin Elm Spring Company, the American Water Supply Company, the City Ice Company, Frank Vining Smith and E. B. Bird.

"The Three Twins" comes to Boston at last on Oct. 4, beginning an engagement at the Boston Theater with the original company headed by Clifton Crawford and Miss Bessie McCoy. The piece is adapted from the farce "Inigo," with some pleasing music added.

"The Circus Girl" was a unique success when played at the Castle Square last season over 100 performances. On Oct. 4 it is to be put on again at the Castle Square with the original cast, an enlarged orchestra and a chorus of 40.

Henry B. Harris has "presented" no less than four plays here this season, and announces "The Lion and the Mouse," "Such a Little Queen," "An American Widow," "The Earth," and other productions, with the possibility of return engagements of "The Traveling Salesman," "The Third Degree" and other well-known successes.

Coming Attractions.

"Havana," one of the best English musical comedies in years, is coming to the Majestic Oct. 4, with James T. Powers and the original cast. One of the delightful musical numbers is the now famous "Hello People, People Hello" song.

William Collier comes to the Hollis Street Monday, Oct. 4 in "The Patriot," a farcical comedy written by himself and J. Hartley Manners. The piece pleased New York highly during an extended run last season.

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Papers

Paine Furniture Co.

Between North Station
and Haymarket Square

Lace
Curtains

Library Furnishings

Especial attention is invited to our extensive display of Furniture for the Library and Living Room. The new Fall and Winter patterns are now all on exhibition and are worthy of the most careful inspection.

Brown Oak Armchair	like illustration, luxuriously up-holstered in green leather.....	75.00
Library Table,	mahogany, oblong top, octagonal legs, shelf.....	50.00
Mahogany Desk,	drop lid, wide drawer, French legs, talon feet.....	27.00
Desk Chair,	mahogany, Colonial pattern, spindle back.....	7.50
Bookcase,	mahogany, two swinging leaded glass doors.....	55.00
Library Table,	mission oak, four drawers and shelf.....	27.00
Arm Chair,	best hair upholstery, covered in sole leather.....	65.00
Table Desk,	satin walnut, four drawers, racks for stationery.....	16.50
Mahogany Desk,	two drawers, drop lid with automatic supports.....	78.00
Library Couch,	best hair upholstery and hand buffed leather.....	82.00
Bookcase,	mission oak, two compartments, leaded glass doors.....	35.00

Bedroom Furniture

Furniture for the Dining Room is displayed in our salesrooms in an unequalled variety of attractive designs. Our assortment of medium-priced dining-room suits, in mahogany and oak, is notably complete.

Dining-Room Furniture

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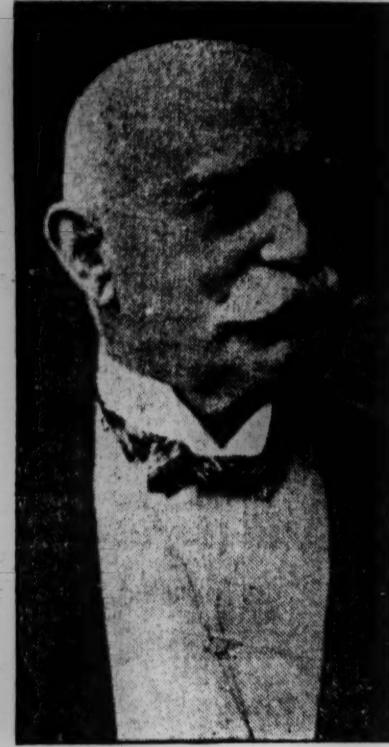
Activity in Aeronautics Abroad



Tedesco Golf Course

French Are Making Great Preparations for Aviation Meeting at the Juvisy Flying Ground in October

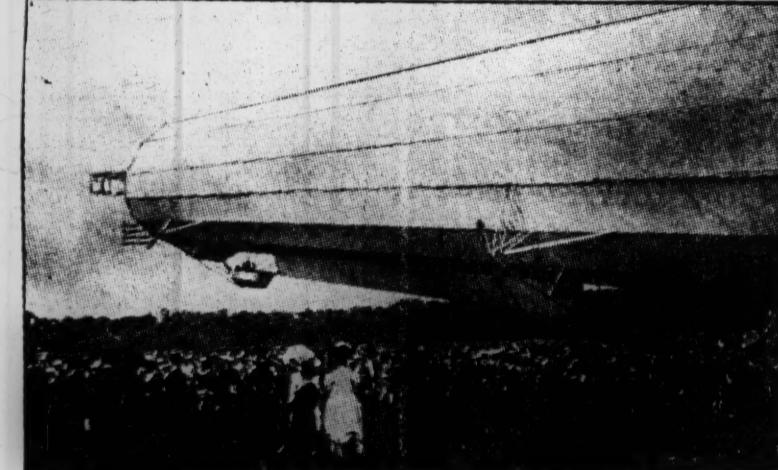
Paulhan Attains Great Speed at Tournai—Cody Ready for Flight—Tiny Aeroplane of Santos-Dumont.



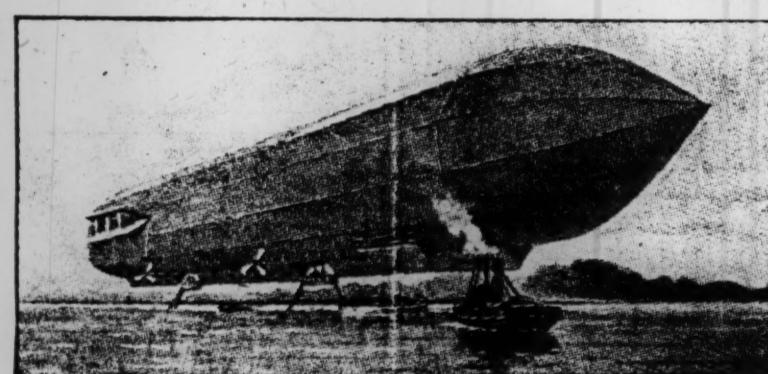
COUNT ZEPPELIN.
Whose successful work in the conquest of the air has done so much for aeronautics.

LONDON—The garage that has been erected under the auspices of the Daily Mail is now ready to receive the Clement-Bayard airship as soon as it arrives from France. Considerable difficulty has frequently been experienced in bringing these monster air-vessels to anchor, and in order that this operation may be carried out with greater ease in future, and also require a fewer number of men, huge rings are to be fixed into the ground near the garage or shed where the vessel is to be housed.

In order to insure greater reliability, the Clement-Bayard airships are to be fitted with an extra or auxiliary motor and propeller, so that in the event of one engine stopping, the balloon can still be steered with the other. The British vessel will be the first to be fitted in this manner. The motors also will be of a new type and will be known as the Clement-Bayard-Clerget motor, having been invented by M. Clerget. The chief advantage of this new motor is its lightness, & it develops much more power in proportion to its weight than



ZEPPELIN III.
Landing of the airship at Tegel in Germany in one of Count Zeppelin's flights, a throng of people looking on.



ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP.
The great dirigible balloon is seen being towed over Lake Constance, where many of Count Zeppelin's flights have been made.

other engines. The balloon now being manufactured for England, and which it is expected will be ready for inflation in about five weeks time, will measure 522,106 cubic feet, and be capable of carrying 15 passengers. The inflation of one of these large airships is an expensive item, the gas costing about 24 cents per meter; but when once filled it remains full and ready for starting for five or six months. A quantity of gas is carried in cylinders, so that any let out during flight can be replaced if necessary.

Signor Gabriele d'Annunzio, the cele-

special attachment will enable him to see at a glance whether he is keeping on the correct course. Mr. Cody expects to maintain an altitude of some 500 feet during the flight, and, to insure as much comfort as possible, he has ordered a specially constructed aeroplane suit and head-dress, made mostly of wool. From all appearances it is now only a question of days before Mr. Cody starts on this great aerial trip, which is expected to still further revolutionize all ideas of time and distance.

The development of the motor-car was rapid, but the development of the aero-

QUEENSLAND'S BANANA TRADE.
BRISBANE, Queensland—The competition of Fiji in the banana trade has stimulated the Queensland growers to a vigorous effort to hold the Australian markets. In the Geraldton district—practically the home of the Queensland banana industry—some 285 additional acres have been brought under cultivation, and growers promise to extend the area by 800 or 900 acres if an extra duty is placed on the Fiji fruit.

HUNTER HARDWARE
Sixty Summer St.
Vacation Outfitters, Kodaks and Camera Supplies, Developing, Printing and Enlarging, Fishing Rods, \$1.00 to \$5.00, are very popular. Rackets, Lines, Hooks, etc. Pocket and Table Cutlery of the best quality. Bed Hammocks, white, red and khaki in color. Materials for brass and German silver art work. We solicit mail orders.

J. B. Hunter & Co., 60 SUMMER ST.
BOSTON.



HIS HOUR OF TRIUMPH.
Picture of Sommer after having made a world's record at Chalons on Aug. 7 of 2 hours 27 minutes and 15 seconds.



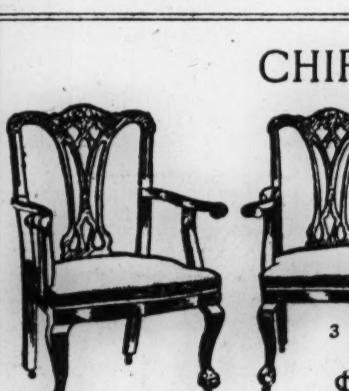
ZEPPELIN III.
Landing of the airship at Tegel in Germany in one of Count Zeppelin's flights, a throng of people looking on.

plane has so surpassed the expectations of the most sanguine, and records have been made and broken with such rapidity that phenomenal flights are accepted today with more or less equanimity, and it would not be unreasonable to suppose that within the near future a common method of traveling from one end of the country to the other will be by aeroplane.

M. Bleriot is to be the principal guest at two large banquets shortly in London. The first will take place at the Hotel Cecil, where the large banqueting hall has been engaged. The lord mayor of London will be present. The prime minister is prevented, owing to parliamentary engagements, from attending. Tickets to the number of 250 have already been applied for. M. and Mme. Bleriot will be entertained to luncheon at the House of Commons on the same day.

M. and Mme. Bleriot will also be entertained by some 200 members of the French colony in London at Prince's restaurant, on which occasion M. Paul Cambou, the French ambassador, will take the chair.

Some interesting competitions for



CHIPPENDALE

3 Pieces Solid Mahogany
\$75.00

When you look at Chippendale Suits you usually find them priced from \$120.00 to \$200.00. Here is a correct design, beautifully carved and well upholstered, at a low price.

This season we are showing solid mahogany parlor suites from \$45.00 upward.

Our entire second floor is devoted to parlor and living room furniture.

MORRIS & BUTLER
97 SUMMER STREET
Mattress Makers and Upholsterers

RATIONAL GOLF

By Jason Rogers.

One of the best nine-hole courses that I have ever played on is that of the Tedesco Country Club at Swampscott, Mass. While it is distinctly a summer resort course, deficient in the fine upkeep of the better grade of country clubs, it provides an interesting test of golf, and with a few minor changes could be very greatly improved. The first bunker on the eighth should be removed so as not to stilt the drive.

The club has a membership of 350 and with its numerous fine tennis courts and beautiful clubhouse forms a great center of social activity for the cottage colony on the shore at Clifton, Swampscott, Lynn and Marblehead.

Laid out over a bit of moderately rolling land which comes into play on most of the holes, the course would be more interesting if some of the cross bunkers were removed so as not to so greatly circumscribe the play of the man able to get distances.

For instance, the trap short of the second green and the bunker short of the seventh, absolutely prevent the long hitter from getting home, and reduces both holes to level fives for all classes of players.

A brief detailed description of the Tedesco course is as follows:

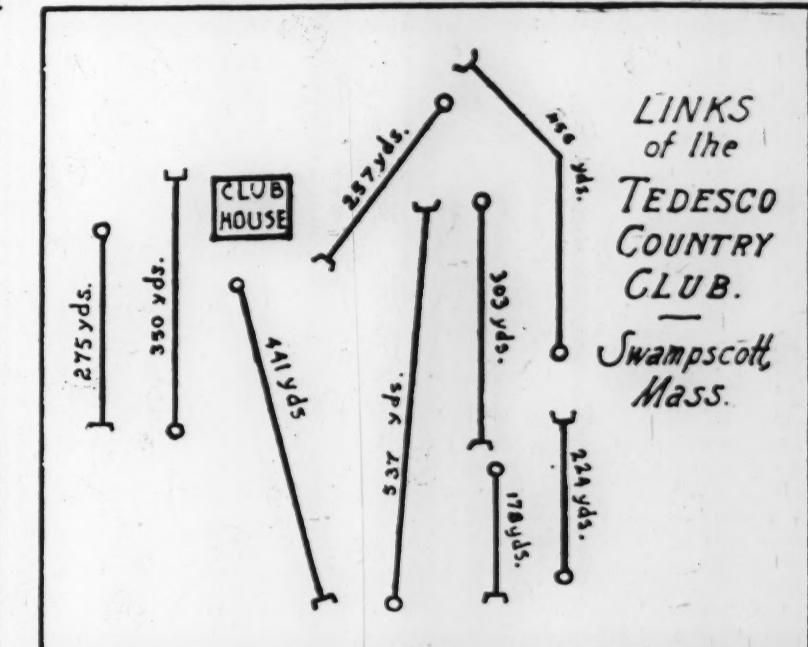
Hole 1 (257 yards)—From a pulpit tee the drive is over rough grass and a little hill opposite the club house. A cop bunker is just beyond this hill to catch a short or topped drive. Rough grass is on the right to penalize a sliced shot. The second a pitch to the green is a ticklish shot in order to just get over the ditch and stop near the cup, as there is very little room to spare.

Hole 4 (175 yards).—A sporty little one-shot hole to a blind green in a bowl formation. Just short of the green the land rises 10 or 15 feet and then the ball rolls over the hill and down on to the green. Rough grass and trees are on either side for faulty direction.

Hole 5 (303 yards).—Back parallel to the second the play is over a level field as far as you can hit the ball. A deep sand trap covers the line about 40 yards short of the green, calling for an accurately hit second shot. The green itself is a beauty with rough grass at left and back and a bunker on the right.

Hole 6 (537 yards).—From a tee on the rise the drive is over a bunker about 100 yards out. The second shot must be long and true to clear a second bunker and get far enough down the course to get over the deep sand pit crossing the line 50 yards short of the green. Rough grass with traps lurking in it on both sides are the other hazards for faulty direction.

Hole 3 (224 yards).—A pretty little woodland hole which must be longer than it is marked on the card. Rough grass



**LINKS of the
TEDESCO
COUNTRY
CLUB.
—
Swampscott,
Mass.**

and trees are on either side. A ditch crosses the line just short of the green. The pitch to the green is a ticklish shot in order to just get over the ditch and stop near the cup, as there is very little room to spare.

Hole 4 (175 yards).—A sporty little one-shot hole to a blind green in a bowl formation. Just short of the green the land rises 10 or 15 feet and then the ball rolls over the hill and down on to the green. Rough grass and trees are on either side for faulty direction.

Hole 5 (303 yards).—Back parallel to the second the play is over a level field as far as you can hit the ball. A deep sand trap covers the line about 40 yards short of the green, calling for an accurately hit second shot. The green itself is a beauty with rough grass at left and back and a bunker on the right.

Hole 6 (537 yards).—From a tee on the rise the drive is over a bunker about 100 yards out. The second shot must be long and true to clear a second bunker and get far enough down the course to get over the deep sand pit crossing the line 50 yards short of the green. Rough grass with traps lurking in it on both sides are the other hazards for faulty direction.

Hole 7 (441 yards).—Another crossed-

bunkered hole confining the play to stated shots. The drive is over a level field, with rough grass on both sides and traps for a slice. The second is over a cop bunker to a point short of a second bunker, and then an iron to the green nestled up among the rocks below the clubhouse.

Hole 8 (350 yards).—The drive is toward the first bunker seen from the tee, and then it is either a mashie or mid-iron over two cop bunkers to reach the green. The first of these bunkers is, I think, badly placed, for the golfer is apt to play so far short lest he get into it as to make the second shot a very difficult one. The green slopes away from the player and it is difficult to stay on it except with a highly pitched ball.

Hole 9 (275 yards).—Here the drive is across the two cop bunkers just passed in going to the eighth. Against the wind it is a long shot to get over the second bunker. The second is a hard hit mashie or easy mid-iron to the green. A sand trap and rough grass is on the right for a wildly sliced second.

The table of distances and bogey for the course is as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Yards.	257	456	224	178	303	337	441	350	275	3021
Bogey.	4	5	4	3	4	6	5	4	4	30

AWARD CONTRACT FOR WATER MAINS

VICTORIA, B. C.—Over 10 miles—55,000 feet—of welded steel pipe, costing approximately over \$250,000, and capable of carrying 15,000,000 gallons of water a day has been ordered by the Esquimalt Water Works Company of this city to bring water from Goldstream to the city of Victoria. This will be the first welded steel pipe to be used for water mains in British Columbia.

The contract for the delivery of the pipe in Victoria was signed by T. H. Lubbe, president of the Esquimalt Water Works Company and an agent of the British Welding Company of 25 Victoria street, London, S. W. Eng.

Delivery of the pipe in this city is to commence on March 1, and in all 55,000 feet of steel pipe of 5-16 inch steel is to be put ashore before June 1, 1910. The shipments are to be brought from the United Kingdom to Victoria by way of the Suez canal and the ports of the far east by big freighters.

UNITED STATES GETS DEEDS TO 'FRISCO TREASURY SITE

Months of Negotiations Close With Transfer of Papers Just Recorded—New Location Gives Government a Prominent Place in the Heart of Downtown District.

SAN FRANCISCO—The United States has just secured undisputed possession of a site in San Francisco upon which to build the costly subtreasury. The negotiations were concluded some months ago, after a long struggle to have various locations accepted. When a site had been adopted some time elapsed before the necessary preliminaries were arranged.

The government has now received deeds to the old Fair property at the southwest corner of Pine and Sansome streets and the money has passed.

The government is now free to proceed with the construction of the building for which plans have been prepared. For the first time the subtreasury in this city will stand in a prominent place in the heart of the downtown business section. In addition to the corner of Pine and Sansome streets the building is assured of three frontages by the conveyance to the city of San Francisco of the side street alley which formerly ran along one side of the old San Francisco stock exchange building in Pine street.

The Cost of Living vs the Cost of Dyeing



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MISSIONARY FIELD DAY BY METHODISTS COMES TOMORROW

Services With Purpose of Raising \$300,000 for Work in African Fields Will Be Held in Greater Boston.

SPEAKERS NAMED

Sunday will be observed in the churches of the Methodist denomination in Boston as missionary field day and the object of the day will be the raising of \$300,000 for missionary work in Africa, which sum will be the birthday present from the church to its foreign missionary society in commemoration of 75 years' service.

The speakers of the day will include the members of the diamond jubilee commission, the Rt. Rev. J. C. Hartzell, the Rev. Erwin H. Richards and Dr. and Mrs. John M. Springer, all of Africa.

Twenty-five churches will devote the day to the diamond anniversary celebration. Bishop Hartzell, who has recently returned from Portuguese East Africa, where he conferred with Gov. Maj. Frereira d'Andrade in regard to the difficulties between the government and the missionaries, is to be the speaker at the Methodist Church in Malden Center for the morning service, and at the People's Temple on Berkeley street in the evening.

Methodism has now established itself in six centers in Africa. On the west coast are three in Liberia, the negro republic; in Angola, a large plateau inhabited by the intelligent Bantu and other races, and in the Madeira islands. Two centers are on the east coast—Portuguese East Africa and Rhodesia, a colonial empire under the British flag. These territories that have been practically assigned to the Methodist Episcopal Church include half a million square miles of territory.

This field day will not only be held in churches of Greater Boston tomorrow, but in Worcester, Beverly and Salem as well. Mrs. J. M. Springer, a missionary to Africa, will speak at the Epworth Church, Cambridge, at the morning service, and at the Allston M. E. Church in the evening.

The Rev. H. Richards will speak at the morning service in Wintrop Center and at the evening service at Mattapan.

The preachers at the other jubilee services include many well-known local clergymen.

RAILROAD GIVES NEWS ON TRAINS

The Great Northern railroad, which has the distinction of being one of the greatest carriers of wheat in the world, and coarse lumber, iron ore and a few other commodities which help to make tonnage, is going after the passenger business in the same aggressive way that characterizes all its business-getting campaigns, says the New York Commercial.

Within the past few weeks several invitations have been introduced on the Oriental Limited. By special arrangement news bulletins are flashed three times a day to the trains from headquarters in St. Paul, thereby keeping travelers informed of the latest events of importance.

The Oriental Limited makes the run from Chicago in 72 hours. It carries electric lighted compartment-observation cars, standard and tourist sleeping cars and coaches in addition to mail car, baggage and dynamo car.

JAPANESE ENVOY PRAISES SPOKANE

SPOKANE, Wash.—One of the many surprises in this wonderful inland empire of the West which members of our party and myself are unable to understand, is how your business and professional men, energetic and enterprising as they must be to keep in the van of progress, could afford to give so much valuable time to our entertainment and comfort."

Baron Eiichi Shibusawa, head of the honorary commercial commissioners of Japan, said this in the course of an interview before leaving Spokane on the journey eastward. He added:

"We shall long remember the warm friendship, hospitality and kindly courtesy of the people of Spokane and the inland empire."

AIRSHIP STATION FOR MOUNTAIN TOP

Calgary, Alberta, Can., has the distinction of being the home of the first airship station company in the Dominion of Canada, says the Minneapolis Journal. Clifford T. Jones, barrister, of this city, has made application to Howard Douglas, commissioner of parks, at Banff, for the lease of 500 feet of the top of Cascade mountain. The ultimate object is to have a station for airships on the premises.

A station will also be built in Banff proper, and tourists and others who wished could make the trip to the peak, which has an elevation of 10,000 feet. The view from the top is said to be magnificent.

Telegraph Briefs

VOTE AGAINST QUAIL HUNTING. SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Springfield Fish and Game Association has voted not to hunt quail during the open season this year.

NATURALISTS TO END MEETING. SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The fall meeting of the New England Federation of Natural History Societies will end here today with a trip to Mt. Tom.

NEW LIFE-SAVING STATION. WASHINGTON—The contract for construction of a life-saving station at the Isles of Shoals is awarded by the secretary of the treasury to Byron Dame of Portsmouth, N. H., at \$18,365.

SUBMARINES TO BE OBSERVED.

WASHINGTON—Gen. Murray, chief of artillery, U.S.A., has assigned Lieut.-Col. C. J. Bailey to take observations at the maneuvers of six coast defense submarines in Provincetown, Mass., during the coming week.

BOND ISSUE TO PAY TEACHERS.

NEW YORK—To enable it to enlarge its evening school activities, the board of education requests an issue of special revenue bonds to the amount of \$50,000 for teachers' salaries.

DAMS AND LIGHT PLANT WRECKED.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn.—Four dams costing \$60,000, built for operating the electric light plant, have been destroyed by a rush of water and the lighting station and all of the machinery wrecked. The damage is estimated at \$200,000.

ESTATE OF GOVERNOR JOHNSON.

ST. PAUL—Gov. John A. Johnson left no will, but it is understood it was his wish that his entire estate be turned over to Mrs. Johnson. It is estimated that the estate will not exceed \$18,000.

STORAGE BATTERY DEVICE.

SANTA CLARA, Cal.—Prof. J. J. Montgomery of Santa Clara College has announced that he has invented a storage battery charging device, which can be used in connection with any voltage direct from electric light wires.

FORM KENNEBUNK CLUB.

WORCESTER, Mass.—The young women who reside in Quinsigamond Village and who spend their vacations at Kennebunk beach in Maine, have organized "The Kennebunk Club."

GYMNASIUM FUNDS WANTED.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Plans are completed for a new gymnasium for Worcester Polytechnic Institution, and the subscription of funds to erect the structure is sought.

RECORD SALE FOR FESTIVAL.

WORCESTER, Mass.—For the first time in its history the Worcester County Musical Association sold every ticket when the sale for the coming festival closed. Checks were given out for the single tickets, which go on sale today.

MONEY ORDER INQUIRY.

WASHINGTON—An inquiry into the money order system of the postoffice department by Postmaster-General Hitchcock, with a view to reducing the expenses of the department, will begin Oct. 18.

OPPOSE NATURALIZING TURKS.

CINCINNATI, O.—Agents of the attorney-general will be here in October to present objections to naturalization of Turks. The federal authorities hold that Turks are descendants of Asiatic Mongols and therefore ineligible.

TAX CONFERENCE OFFICERS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The International Tax Conference elected Allen S. Foote president. The other officers were re-elected, with the exception of Arthur J. Mathewson of Ontario, who resigned as vice-president and was succeeded by J. McNabb of Saskatchewan.

SUN SPOT IS REPORTED.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Director Frank Schlesinger of the Allegheny Observatory has announced that a large spot, visible through smoked glass, can be observed in the center of the sun. The spot is about 40,000 miles in diameter, and will be visible for a week.

WOMEN GO UP IN BALLOON.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—Pilot N. H. Arnold in the balloon All America today had as passengers Gerald Manor, Christian Manor of New York, and Mrs. N. H. Arnold. The party ascended here, reached an altitude of 9500 feet and landed in Litchfield, Conn.

PREDICTS QUICK CENSUS WORK.

WASHINGTON—According to Director Durand of the census bureau, who described how the thirteenth census will be taken at the thirty-first session of the American Statistical Association, the work will be done in less time than any other census was ever taken.

MRS. CLEVELAND GOES TO EUROPE.

NEW YORK—Mrs. Grover Cleveland, her four children, her mother and her maid sail today on the steamship Berlin for Europe. Mrs. Cleveland has leased her home at Princeton, N. J., and arranged to send her children to school near Lausanne, Switzerland, where she will remain for an indefinite time.

ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF ITALIAN OPERA, SHOWING CHANGES

Comparison of Older Forms With More Modern, the Latter Having Lost the Simplicity of the Earlier.

SINGERS' ADDITIONS

It is interesting to note that the Italian opera of the present day is the product of law which we find operative in all the world of literature and history. A man, or group of men, essays to revive, restore, or improve a certain old and existing type, and, in the end, finds himself the inventor of a new and unexpected product, which, in its way, adds to the resources of the world.

H. E. Krehbiel, the well-known music editor and critic, illustrates this point in his introduction to a recent volume of the Musicians' Library, called "Songs from the Operas for Mezzo Soprano." According to Mr. Krehbiel, the modern Italian opera is an outgrowth of the renaissance movement which swept over Italy at the close of the sixteenth century. With the purpose of reviving the interest in classical art and letters in Florence, a company of literary and scientific men organized a coterie named la Camerata. Although in no wise successful in restoring the ancient art, they did, however, set forth and illustrate certain principles of dramatic construction and production which have, in a degree, remained permanent.

To this coterie belonged two professional musicians, Jacopo Peri and Giulio Caccini, called Giulio Romano because of his Roman birth. These two composers, in attempting to restore what they considered the manner of production of the ancient Greek drama, became the originators of the Italian opera, in something the form which we have today. To quote directly from Mr. Krehbiel:

"They had become convinced by a study of ancient writers that the drama of the Greeks had not been delivered in the rhetorical manner of their day, but declaimed or chanted in a manner which occupied an intermediate position between speech and song, the words being raised to a higher, emotional power by use of melodic intervals like the inflections which have their origin in an emotional stimulus in ordinary speech. There was nothing in the polite art of their day which could be drawn into the service of the drama, according to their theories. Artistic music was completely dominated by polyphony and counterpoint, so much so that in the efforts which had been made for a century before to associate music with the stage plays, the dramatis personae, when they sang, did, so in the madrigal style, even the speaker of a monologue being accompanied by four or five voices, whose parts were just as important as the actor's. So it came about that Caccini, Peri, and their companions (among whom was a talented amateur, Vincenzo Galilei, father of the great astronomer), invented a free style of quasi-melodic declamation, which they called stilo rappresentativo, that is, the representative or expressive style, for the speeches and dialogues of their new form of drama. The music was single voiced, except where the chorus entered in the manner of the ancient choric odes, and was supported by chords of harmony from instruments, the players of which were concealed behind the scenes. Something like this monody remains in the accompaniment recitative of the modern grand opera."

The first opera produced under this new style of writing, also the first to be published under commission of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, "Euridice," was written by the poet Rinuccini, another member of the "Camerata." This was produced by Caccini, in collaboration with Peri, at the Pitti Palace, Oct. 6, 1600, in honor of the marriage of Henry of France with Maria de Medici. The scores of the music used in this performance were afterward printed, Caccini's in 1600 and Peri's in 1608.

In 1601 Caccini brought out his "Nuove Musiche," a work from which we obtain almost the only idea of the art of singing as it was known in that day. Caccini, it seems, preceded Gluck and Wagner in the institution of certain good operatic reforms. For example, he urges the singer to regard the thought contained in the words rather than to be a servile follower of measure in music. Although claiming to be himself the inventor of many forms of musical ornament, in the nature of trills, turns and roulades, he scorns their use in dramatic singing. Roulades, which he characterizes as "long flights," "flourishes" or "whirlings" of the voice (lunghi giri di voce), are particularly offensive to him, and draw from him this condemnation: "They were not invented as being necessary to good singing, but, as I believe, to provide a certain titillation of the ears for the benefit of such as have little knowledge of what good singing means; for if they understood this they would unquestionably detest these passages, since nothing is so offensive as those to expressive singing. And it is for this reason that I have said that the lunghi giri di voce are so ill applied. I introduce them in songs which are only moderately passionate, and, indeed, on long, not on short, syllables, and in closing cadences."

An illustration of certain of his principles of the "Nuove Musiche" may be found in his exquisite madrigal song, "Amarilli," in the "closing cadence" of which he speaks. It is probable that Caccini employed here a favorite device

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MARLBORO SHOPS' RECORD PAYROLL

MARLBORO, Mass.—Charles W. Curtis, talked of for the Republican nomination for mayor, and who is the Marlboro representative of the three Rice & Hutchins shoe factories, is authority for the statement that the biggest payroll ever recorded by the paymasters of the three Rice & Hutchins factories was that disbursed the current weekly pay day.

Into the envelopes of 2000 employees of the big concern the sum of \$24,000 found its way during the week.

TEXAS ARRANGES FOR THE BAPTISTS

DALLAS, Tex.—On recommendation of a sub-committee, the Baptist Pastors Association of Dallas has decided to appoint 13 men to make arrangements for the Baptist general convention of Texas, meeting here in November.

Composing the sub-committee which recommended this plan were Dr. George W. Truett, chairman; Dr. W. C. Latimore, Dr. Fred D. Hale, the Rev. W. W. Horner and the Rev. J. H. Snow.

FINAL SCORES.

Eighth Infantry.....	2008
Ninth regiment infantry.....	2091
Fifth infantry.....	2094
Second infantry.....	1978
Fourth infantry.....	1978
Naval brigade.....	1802
Ninth Infantry.....	1785
First cavalry.....	1759
Second Corps Cadets.....	1759

STUDYING MR. LOEB'S WORK.

WASHINGTON—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Reynolds, regarding the recent order directing Assistant Surveyor of Customs Mann of Boston to New York, says that it is a matter of official business, and that Mr. Mann will not remain in New York. Mr. Mann was ordered to obtain ideas by studying Collector Loeb's administration.

WANT A WOOD ISLAND STOP.

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC



ANNA MEITSCHICK.
Russian soprano from Moscow, who will assist at the opening of Boston Opera House.

ON Monday morning at 10 o'clock, when the sale of tickets for the Symphony season begins, there will be put up at auction the \$18 seats for the Friday afternoon rehearsals; and on Tuesday morning at the same hour will be offered the \$10 seats for the Friday rehearsals. The sale of \$18 seats for the Saturday evening concerts begins on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock and the sale of the \$10 seats Friday morning at the same hour. The sales will continue each day until all the seats are disposed of, and even with the hour's pause for luncheon the auctions will probably last every day, except Tuesday, until late in the afternoon. The Tuesday sale is the shortest because the 505 seats in the second balcony are withheld for those who on rehearsal days stand in line to buy the 25-cent admissions. Thus is continued the policy of providing for students and others who wish to hear the orchestra at a small price.

The managers of the Boston Symphony Orchestra explain that bidders are expected to name the amount they are willing to pay more than the "upset" prices just noted above. The seats are sold only in the order in which they appear on a chart shown at the time of the auction; no more than four seats are sold on one bid.

In the old Music Hall days of the orchestra the prices of season tickets for the 24 rehearsals or for the 24 concerts were \$7.50 and \$12, with 25 cents admission for the rehearsals and 50 cents admission for the concerts. As the performances of the orchestra increased in popularity the old stand-in-line method of buying season tickets began to prove inconvenient, for often the line formed two days before the sale opened and a large proportion of the tickets fell into the hands of speculators. Somebody devised the auction scheme, which won such favor that for many seasons every seat in Music Hall was bought at the autumn sales. The original "upset" prices were maintained until the fall of 1906, when the price of the \$7.50 seats was raised to \$10 and that of the \$12 seats to \$18. The prime reason for this move was to lessen the auctioneering, for as a rule none of the \$12 seats brought less than a \$6 premium and none of the \$7.50 seats brought a premium of less than \$2.50, so that the raising of the price

Anna Meitschick, the soprano of the Boston Opera Company, who will be in



GEORGE BAKLANOFF.
Baritone, who has been released from Imperial Russian Opera for Boston engagement.

the cast of "Giocanda" on the opening night of the new opera season, is a native of Moscow and has made a reputation in the opera of that city and of St. Petersburg. The past year she has been singing with success at La Scala, Milan, in "Samson et Dalilah," "Favorita" and "Le Prophete." In Boston Madame Meitschick will sing in "Giocanda," "Lohengrin" and "Trovatore." She will appear a number of times at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, in accordance with the exchange agreement made between the Metropolitan and the Boston companies.

George Baklanoff, baritone of the Boston Opera Company, is only temporarily released from the Imperial Opera of St. Petersburg to sing in America. He must return back at his own opera house next spring or else will incur the displeasure of the Czar. He was one of the singers of the famous season at the Chatelet Theater in Paris last summer.

Two days after Miss Tilly Koenig first appears in New York at Mendelssohn Hall, she will come to Boston to sing in joint recital with Dr. Wullner in Symphony Hall. The Boston concert, which will be under the auspices of the Woman's Charity Club, is appointed for Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 27.

Dr. Wullner calculates that one of his ordinary programs of 27 songs will occupy in performance exactly 55 minutes.

Methodical in his program arrangements Dr. Wullner must be, but he should not plan his concerts within such narrow limits that, as happened last season in Boston, he will have to go to his train before his audience has done with recalling him. It is good to hear that he is to enlarge the usefulness of his interpretations by occasionally singing his German songs in English translations.

At the first concert of the New England Conservatory, given Friday evening in Jordan Hall by advanced students, there was the same large audience that the students' evenings always call out, and there was the same competition on the part of the performers for applause. The two who won most favor with the audience were Edgar Schofield of Pittsfield, Mass., with a group of songs, and Sam Charles of Albany, N.Y., with a group of piano pieces.

Democrats Plan to Mend Party Fences

It is evident that the Democratic organization this year intends to put in some very active work during the state campaign with a view to getting the party machinery into good working order. For some years past the Democratic party has been very much disorganized. It has been so rent with internal strife and factional fights as to be on the point of disruption.

Today under the guidance of Chairman Fred J. McLeod of the state committee the party has been greatly strengthened throughout the commonwealth. New life has been infused into the city and town committees, and the party leaders who really take an interest in the affairs of the organization are much encouraged over the outcome. The first requisite of a telling campaign is a live organization, from state committee down to town committees. Such an organization cannot be built up in a year.

There is no great expectation among Democrats who talk frankly that the party will succeed in electing a Governor this year. When there is any such prospect all the big Democrats of the state will be found taking an active interest in the campaigns, furnishing the sinews of war and naming the strongest men in the Democracy as their standard bearers. Today none of these big men except one or two, such as the Hon. Charles S. Hamlin, is taking a really active part in the work of the Democracy.

There is a likelihood that next year may see the Democrats even better organized than this. It is said that the leaders believe it will be possible then to go into the campaign with good pros-

psects of winning. One of the party leaders declares that with such a man as the Hon. Richard Olney as the candidate, who was secretary of state in the cabinet of President Cleveland, it would be perfectly easy to elect a Democratic Governor, not this year, perhaps, but next year, at any rate.

It thus seems merely to be preparatory work which Chairman McLeod is doing, and striving to get the rank and file into a hopeful attitude of mind by doing well this year at the polls, and proving that the case is not so dubious as it has seemed. He has been persistently at work and has done more to put new courage into the workers than any chairman for half a dozen years.

There seems to be some doubt as to the outcome of the contest for the Republican nomination in the first Bristol senatorial district, where Representative Ralph Davol and former Representative John L. Rankin of Taunton are both claiming the victory. Mr. Davol has a majority of the Taunton delegates, and it has been the understanding that the rest of the district would abide by the choice of that city, but Mr. Rankin has more than enough to nominate, counting outside delegates, and it is now thought he may be named regardless of the choice of Taunton. He claims 26 votes.

There is still a deal of uncertainty about the result of the caucuses in the fifth senatorial convention. Dr. Edward G. Frothingham of Haverhill claims to have 123 delegates and William H. Gove of Salem counts up 117 in his list. The two candidates in some instances both claim the same delegates, and it is evident that one of them is mistaken. The convention alone will probably settle these rival claims.

It is evident that the recent caucuses in Boston have served to make serious

divisions among the Democrats of Boston. The defeat of Laurence H. Sullivan for the councilor nomination by ex-Representative William F. Murray has greatly encouraged the insurgent Democrats and irritated the machine Democrats whose candidate Sullivan was. The fact that the insurgents did well in their own local fights has not tended to party harmony. Alderman Curley was able to maintain his hold on his own ward, and Martin M. Lomasney in ward 8 showed that he needs no help from the city committee to elect his candidates. Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald was successful in his strongholds, and so it went generally. Chairman James Donovan of the Democratic city committee can count on being reelected, as he has a good working majority of that body with him, but the militant minority is large and capable, with some of the shrewdest leaders in the party numbered therein.

Mr. Donovan is reckoned as an anti-Fitzgerald man, and it is believed by his friends that under plan No. 1 he can block the nomination of the ex-major for mayor again. In the present state of affairs it is a matter of considerable doubt if he will be able to do so. There is no doubt of his disposition to do so, but Mr. Fitzgerald has been very active since his return from abroad, and it would not be at all surprising to many of the Democratic politicians if he succeeded in defeating the plans of Chairman Donovan to shelf him.

FORESTRY INSTRUCTOR CHOSEN.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.—P. H. Coolidge, Yale School of Forestry '07, who has since been in the government forestry service, has been appointed to the chair of assistant professor of forestry at Colorado College, created this fall.

merely meant so much time saved by cutting out the early bids.

The auctions of late years have been less exciting than they formerly were because many patrons of the orchestra instead of buying their tickets in person give their orders for seats to commissioners. By so doing they save themselves trouble but they do not always save money. At every sale there are bargains in odd seats and odd pairs of seats which the commissioners, having specific orders as to location, refuse; and if purchasers were themselves present at the auction they could probably buy just as desirable seats as those ordered and could buy them at much smaller premiums than the commissioners pay.

Mr. Fiedler sails from Liverpool today on the Mauretania and will probably reach Boston Oct. 1.

The first concert of the season will be that in Sanders Theater on the evening of Oct. 6. This will be a part of the ceremony attending the installation of President Lowell, and only invited guests will be present.

On Wednesday, Sept. 29, the orchestra will go to Worcester to take part in the three days' music festival to be given in Mechanics Hall by the Worcester County Musical Association. The choral work of the festival, the "Elijah" of the opening night and the Liszt mass and the Berlioz "Te Deum" of the second night, will be given under the direction of Dr. Arthur Mees of New York; the instrumental programs of the two matinees and of the last evening will be conducted by Gustav Strube.

The Kneisel Quartet, now beginning its twenty-fifth season, announces a series of four concerts at Chickering Hall on the Tuesday evenings of Nov. 9, Dec. 28, Feb. 22 and March 22. The quartet will also be heard on three Friday afternoons, Dec. 10, Jan. 14, and Feb. 25 in the music room at Fenway court, where the attendance will be limited to 300 patrons. Between Oct. 1 and Oct. 14 patrons of last season will have the first choice of seats for either or both of these series by applying at the store of the Boston Music Company on West street. On and after Oct. 15 separate subscriptions for the evening concerts and the matinees may be made at the same place, the prices being \$10 for the seven concerts and \$5 for either of the two series.

The noteworthy thing about this announcement is that the quartet is returning to its old platform in Chickering Hall and there is to measure its strength with the Flonzaley Quartet, which will come to America at the beginning of 1910. In 25 years Mr. Kneisel has had no competition that gave him great concern. With himself and his viola player, Mr. Svecenski, members of the quartet from the first, and with Mr. Roentgen only the fourth man to hold the position of second violinist, and with Mr. Willeke the fourth to hold that of cellist, the organization has been as near permanent as a musical organization which hopes to maintain the highest proficiency in execution can be. Consequently, though Mr. Kneisel has had rivals in the field of quartet playing he has had little to fear from any of them. But last winter the Flonzaley men, by their remarkable work raised the question whether the whole secret of string quartet expression belonged to Mr. Kneisel and his associates. The two group of quartet concerts in Chickering Hall will give the native and the foreign organizations a chance to be heard on an equal footing.

There is nothing in the musical season about to open more interesting to speculate upon than the decision the Boston public will make with regard to the relative merits of the Flonzaley and the Kneisel players.

A two days after Miss Tilly Koenig first appears in New York at Mendelssohn Hall, she will come to Boston to sing in joint recital with Dr. Wullner in Symphony Hall. The Boston concert, which will be under the auspices of the Woman's Charity Club, is appointed for Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 27.

After paring, carefully scoop out the center. If this is done before they are pared there is danger of cutting through the wall. Put them into ice water till ready for use, then dry on a cloth. Fill with chopped cucumber, tomato, asparagus tips, cauliflower, or any desired salad, and stick a sprig of parsley in the top of each tub.

A nice way to put salad in a lunchbox is to use green sweet peppers. Remove the seeds after cutting off the small end of each pepper and stuff them with the salad. The pepper covers may be secured from falling off by sticking a toothpick through them into the main body of the peppers.

IN THE SHOPS OF ADVERTISERS.

Those who make up the modern hotel-going public have reached the point where they must have not only home comforts but business comforts as well in the hotel chosen as a place of residence. In the new Hotel Puritan, which will be opened in two weeks, on Commonwealth avenue, among the novelties introduced are a roof garden for the exclusive use of

The Housekeeper

CHILD'S YOKE DRESS.

A simple little frock such as this one is needed at all seasons. It is charming made from gingham, chambray and other sturdy washable materials for morning wear; it is dainty and attractive made from lawn, batiste and muslins of the kind, and for cooler days it is serviceable made from challis, albatross, or other light-weight wool fabric. In the illustration dotted challis is piped with plain silk and the dress is very pretty Child's Yoke Dress, as well as a very 6 mos., 1, 2 and 3 yrs. practical one. The material required for the 2-year size is 4 yards 24, 24, 24 yards 32, 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide.

The pattern (No. 6445) can be obtained in sizes for children of 6 months, 1, 2 and 4 years of age at any May Mantion agency or will be mailed upon receipt of price (10 cents). Address 132 West Twenty-seventh street, New York or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

TOMATO FIGS.

Scald and skin small, firm, yellow tomatoes. Put them in layers in a large pan with an equal weight of sugar and let stand for 24 hours. Drain off the syrup, bring to the boiling point, add the tomatoes and cook slowly until clear. Remove the fruit with a skimmer, and for eight pounds add to the syrup two ounces of sliced green ginger and the yellow rind and strained juice of four lemons. Tie rind and ginger in a bit of thin muslin and boil the syrup until thick. Spread the tomatoes on a platter and stand in the sun, protecting from insects with netting. Dip daily in the syrup for three or four days, then roll in fine granulated sugar and expose for three days longer, or until quite dry. Pack in layers with waxed paper between.

CUCUMBER TUBS FOR SALAD.
Select the largest of cucumbers and cut into three inch lengths. Trim off half an inch from the top all around except at each side, where small pieces of rind should be left to serve as handles. Then mark off the little bands of rind which are to run around the tub, and cut away the rest of the rind, using a sharp knife.

After paring, carefully scoop out the center. If this is done before they are pared there is danger of cutting through the wall. Put them into ice water till ready for use, then dry on a cloth. Fill with chopped cucumber, tomato, asparagus tips, cauliflower, or any desired salad, and stick a sprig of parsley in the top of each tub.

A nice way to put salad in a lunchbox is to use green sweet peppers. Remove the seeds after cutting off the small end of each pepper and stuff them with the salad. The pepper covers may be secured from falling off by sticking a toothpick through them into the main body of the peppers.

Making Experts of Saleswomen

It is easy enough to see wrong things that need righting. The only useful thing, however, is to give a practical remedy when pointing out the wrong. Here is where the work of Mrs. Lucinda W. Prince at the Union School of Salesmanship is ahead of the work of modern sociologists. She saw that the girls in stores needed help, help to do better work, to be happier, to earn a better living; and so she set about in an eminently practical way to help them. A school of salesmanship was started at the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union in 1905. She found it hard to get the cooperation not only of the stores but of the girls themselves. Now she has a flourishing class of saleswomen from five of the large stores in Boston, whose managers send the girls to the school for three hours a day during three months, without reducing their salary. They find that what the girls learn fully compensates their employers for the loss of their time.

The work of this school has been greatly aided by the Jordan Marsh Co., which has long been working at the problem of how to help their workers. The company has contributed generously to the support of the school.

The ideal of the school is perhaps best indicated by the little pin which the graduates wear with the initials "T. C." enameled thereon. This is a reminder that Truth and Courtesy are the watchword of the movement, though the enthusiastic director, Mrs. Prince, says that to her own thought the idea of public service is the most inspiring. She prepared herself for the work by going, under an assumed name, into two of the stores as saleswoman. Here she saw more clearly than ever a field for helpfulness. For the mother who must make her dollars go as far as possible, how the interest and sympathy of the saleswoman lightens her task! The shopper who does not know just the right thing for herself to wear—how the saleswoman can help her if she has her inter-

ests in view as well as the possible sale! The question of disposing of the stock in an advantageous way is shown not to be incompatible with giving the buyers what suits their need.

It is wonderful to see how the new interest put into their work by giving it a certain professional quality brightens the girls, increases their capacity and makes them respect themselves in their vocation as trained workers always do.

Lectures on various stumps, woolens, silks, etc., are given, the class are taken

to see the manufacturing process; then lessons on color and design open the saleswoman's eyes to matters of artistic beauty. The handling of the sales checks and slips is of course taught. The matter of courtesy and good manners is given its due weight. Positions are guaranteed to the graduates of the school by the five firms interested in the project, the name of the Jordan Marsh Company heading the list. Mr. W. A. Hawkins, superintendent of the great Jordan Marsh department store, is especially enthusiastic about Mrs. Prince's accomplishment. In his experience with thousands of workers he recognizes the benefits that the students receive in more ways than in merely becoming able to dispose of more goods. Every employer must recognize that workers who are happy in their vocation lift the whole atmosphere of their workshop, wherever it be, and this point of the general tone of the place where she goes to shop is something that every woman appreciates.

TRYED TO SEIZE SUBMARINE.

THE HAGUE—The commander of the Swedish submarine boat Hvalen, accompanied by the Swedish chargé d'affaires, has registered a vigorous protest against a Dutch lawyer and a bailiff who boarded the submarine on Thursday and tried to seize it for debt. The Swedish commander was only mollified by the promise that the government would make a thorough inquiry.

PARIS—Flora Wilson Will Go on Tour.

PARIS—Miss Flora Wilson of Washington has announced a forthcoming concert tour throughout the United States.

Miss Wilson is the daughter of the minister of agriculture under Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft.

Small's

Paris,
Faubourg
Poissoneire

Correct Outerwear

For Women and Misses at Popular Prices

To Many Readers of The Monitor:

We need no introduction—the many others whose patronage we desire we hope to reach through the medium of these columns.

Devoting our entire attention to Women's and Misses' Outerwear, we are in a position to serve you to the best possible advantage, and we offer you this service, knowing it will prove to our mutual benefit.

Every piece of merchandise we show is offered strictly on honor, styles are exclusive, fabrics are thoroughly reliable, workmanship of the very highest order and for like qualities lower in price than will be found elsewhere.

Our tailoring department, where all necessary alterations are made, is in charge of a competent custom tailor, supported by an efficient force of experienced tailors and fitters and we guarantee that every garment leaving our establishment shall be absolutely perfect in every detail of fit and finish.

We have also prepared a most comprehensive stock of Women's and Misses' Furs. In no other class of wearing apparel is absolute confidence in your dealer so essential. Every piece of fur we offer, from the most inexpensive to the finest of sables and sealskins, is warranted to be exactly as represented and we engage to promptly rectify any dissatisfaction.

Last but not least we tender you the services of a most efficient force of buyers and salespeople, specially trained to help you in making proper and desirable selections.

Itan agent for the Strich and Zeidler pianos, is calling to the attention of its many customers the merits and wonderful charms of the Tel-Electric pianoplayer. This invention is meeting with much favor wherever it has been introduced. It is one of the greatest wonders of the age, is attachable to any piano and enables the manipulator to be as far from the instrument as he may desire and yet have absolute control over the expression and tempo of the music. Write the company for its descriptive catalogue and a quotation of the advantageous terms it is offering patrons.

For smart models in boys' suits, including

CADETS OF RANGER ON HOMeward SAIL

(Continued from Page One.)

to decorate their dress suit cases. There is quite a traffic aboard ship in these stickers, those who have duplicates trading for others. Some of the rarest ones have a fixed money value and are bought and sold. When the cadets go ashore in Boston at the end of the cruise it will be very evident from the appearance of their dress suit cases that they have "stopped" at the most fashionable hotels in Europe.

Monte Carlo is only an hour's ride on the electric cars from Villafranca and the round trip ticket is only about 30 cents. Many of the cadets have spent an afternoon at this world-renowned resort. As one of the rules at Monte Carlo exclude all who are in uniform, it has been impossible for the cadets to gain admission to the casino. This, however, has not kept them from taking the excursion to Monte Carlo by the electric road which winds its way along the face of the mountains, offering a new delight and a beautiful view at every turn.

The Ranger is the only ship at Villafranca and there is plenty of room on the still waters of the harbor for small boat drill which is given every afternoon to the cadets of the watch that does not have liberty. Rowing and small boat work is encouraged by the officers and after the day's work is done the cadets are granted permission to use the ship's boats by themselves. In port there is a schedule of running boats from the ship to the shore and each day the crew is changed so that all will have a share in the work and also the practise in the handling of small boats.

On Monday, Sept. 13, sports were arranged for the cadets and suitable prizes offered by the superintendent for the winners of the events. The sports were as follows:

Short swimming race, won by H. C. Randlett of Winchester; A. H. Price of Maynard second and E. L. Dean of East Boston third.

Long swimming race, won by H. C. Randlett of Winchester; A. H. Price of Maynard second and E. L. Dean of East Boston third.

Boxing match on catamaran, between A. H. Price of Maynard and R. C. Copeland of Wareham, was won by Cadet Copeland.

Walking greased pole, won by A. H. Price of Maynard; C. Bailey of Ludlow second and C. H. Tunney of Southbridge third.

The commissary department of the Ranger made extra preparations for the boys, with the following menu:

- Chicken soup
- Roast beef
- Roasted potatoes
- Vegetables
- Bread-and-butter
- Coffee
- Ice cream and cake
- English toffee

In the afternoon these races were held:

Potato race—Won by Francis Low, W. H. Doyle of Malden second, and W. M. Gorham of Winthrop third.

Egg race—Won by R. L. Beck of Attleboro, R. G. Whittemore of Malden second, and W. H. Doyle of Malden third.

Pie-eating contest—Won by R. F. Phinney of Roslindale, A. W. Long of Arlington second, and J. F. VanDeusen of Pittsfield third.

Obstacle race—Won by C. E. Morris of Springfield, T. F. Crofwell of Concord Jet, second, and W. E. Caddigan of Allston third.

Masthead race—Won by M. D. Gill of Eastham, C. E. Morris of Springfield second, and R. M. Kershaw, Jr., of Dorchester third.

A boxing match with the contestants in sacks was declared a draw. This took place between W. A. Sullivan of East Boston and J. F. VanDeusen of Pittsfield.

The greatest events of the day were the boat races. On Monday races between the seniors and juniors and sophomores and freshmen took place and the winning crews rowed it off on the next day. The winning crews on this first day were as follows:

SENIORS

F. B. Wiley (coxswain) of Wakefield, H. P. Hoyle, stroke, of Millbury. H. S. Loundes, No. 2, of Worcester. C. H. Tunney, No. 3, of Southbridge. E. B. Wyatt, No. 4, of Wakefield. C. R. Lewis, No. 5, of Dorchester. R. C. M. Copeland, bow, of Wareham.

JUNIORS

F. L. Downey (coxswain), of North Easton. H. S. Leavitt, stroke, of Roxbury. R. F. Phinney, No. 2, of Roslindale. C. C. Plummer, No. 3, of Cambridge. H. C. Randlett, No. 4, of Winchester. H. W. Ober, No. 5, of Everett. A. H. Price, bow, of Maynard. The juniors won the final race. The prize was a silver cup.

RENOVATE PROSPECT UNION.

The Prospect Union of Cambridge, a social and philanthropic institution carried on by Harvard instructors and students for the workingmen of Greater Boston, is today having its headquarters in the old city building on Massachusetts avenue extensively renovated and its offices enlarged.

GENERAL REYES TO LEAVE.

MONTEREY, Mex.—It is rumored here that Gen. Bernardo Reyes, Governor of this state, is about to leave Mexico. He has offered his residence for sale and resigned the presidency of the local Casino, the highest social position in the state.

News in Brief Gathered Today from Towns and Cities in Massachusetts

BEVERLY.

Frederick A. Cressy today announced his candidacy for the board of aldermen from ward 2. Alderman Gardner will seek a second term and among the other candidates mentioned are Councilman William H. Ropes and former Alderman John E. Healey.

Diana chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, will hold a whist party Thursday afternoon at Malta Hall.

Savings bank insurance to the amount of \$6517 has been written among the employees of the Beverly plant of the United Shoe Machinery Company.

Right Worshipful D. D. G. M. Arthur W. Beckford of Danvers will play an official visit to Liberty Lodge of Masons of this city Oct. 11.

John H. Chipman, Jr., corps, W. R. C., will furnish the banquet for the Twenty-third Regiment Association in this city Tuesday.

A Bible, suitably inscribed, has been presented to Diana chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, as a memorial to Mrs. Abbie Packard, a charter member of the chapter.

TAUNTON.

The supreme court full bench will decide the question of assessing stockholders of the Taunton Safe Deposit Trust Company.

Theodore W. King of this city has been chosen district superintendent of several schools in eastern Connecticut.

The Babbit family held its annual reunion in Historical Hall, Friday.

The citizens' committee in favor of the new charter is making a vigorous effort to have it accepted by a referendum vote.

The Taunton Cycle Club, which was formed over 20 years ago, has disbanded.

The United Order of the Golden Star will meet at the residence of J. William Cordes, 224 Bowdoin street, the first Thursday in October.

John L. Rankin has filed a petition for a recount in the fifth senatorial district.

HYDE PARK.

The Rev. Dillon Bronson, superintendent of the Boston City Missionary Society, will preach at the Methodist church Sunday. The fifty-first anniversary of the Baptist church Sunday school will be observed in the evening.

Mrs. John C. Spear was chosen secretary and Mrs. C. T. Perkins treasurer.

Manawama Council of Red Men gave a successful dance in Arcanum Hall last evening.

MELROSE.

Mayor Moore has received plans from the Boston & Maine railroad for laying out the grounds at the Melrose depot.

The final awards to the winners in the out-door meets conducted by the Y. M. C. A. during the summer season have been made, Roger Winship, Guy Bishop and Thomas Milton winning the cups.

Wyoming Lodge of Masons has installed the following officers for the ensuing year: W. M., William Wooldridge; S. W., Frederick T. Grant; J. W., Wilfrid S. Swindelhurst; treasurer, Frank W. Foster; secretary, Willis O. Chapman; chaplain, Rev. Paul Sterling; S. D., Horace E. Child; J. D., Claud L. Allen; S. S., Sanford Crandon, Jr.; J. S., George E. Damon; tyler, Edwin C. Gould; organist, Justus P. Weston.

The subcommittee on finance of the Soldiers' Monument Association held a meeting yesterday at the office of the chairman, John C. F. Slatton, at which time it was voted to have a house-to-house canvass made. It was also voted to ask the cooperation of the school children.

Pres. P. F. Sullivan of the Boston & Northern street railway, accompanied by division superintendent William Wallace Trafton, was in the city yesterday making an inspection of the lines.

WINTHROP.

The first regular meeting for the fall season of the Winthrop Woman's Club will be held in Social Hall, Masonic Building, Friday, Oct. 1, at 2:30 p. m., under the direction of the social committee, Mrs. Gamaliel C. Rich chairman. A program of music will be the feature, together with annual reports and a reception to the club officers. Refreshments will be served.

The United Order of the Golden Star will meet at the residence of J. William Cordes, 224 Bowdoin street, the first Thursday in October.

EVERETT.

The annual ball of the Everett Guild will be held in Whittier Hall Oct. 1 in charge of Mrs. E. Boyden Carter.

Mrs. Thornton Smith has been elected president of the parish chapter of Grace Episcopal Church for the ensuing year. Mrs. John C. Spear was chosen secretary and Mrs. C. T. Perkins treasurer.

Manawama Council of Red Men gave a successful dance in Arcanum Hall last evening.

SOMERVILLE.

Rally day will be observed by the members of the Day Street Congregational Church and Sunday school in the church Sunday.

The Young People's Christian Union of the Third Universalist Church is sending five delegates to the state convention at Franklin today.

The teachers and officers of the First Baptist Bible school will hold a cake and candy sale in the church vestry this afternoon. The organization will observe rally day exercises Sunday.

The first lecture of the Y. M. C. A. course will be given in the Henry M. Moore Hall of the Y. M. C. A. building this afternoon by Clarence Hawkes on the topic "Rambling with a Woodsman."

The Perkins Street Baptist Church Sunday school will observe rally day tomorrow.

Somerville high school football athletes received much encouragement when Ned Garland, the all-interscholastic end of last year, reported for practice to Coach Dickinson.

MEDFORD.

The expenses of the recent Republican and Democratic caucuses amounted to a little over \$1 per vote, according to the returns. Only 11 per cent of the total registration voted.

Samuel Usher, chairman of the building committee of the Union Congregational church, will lay the cornerstone of the new building today at 4 o'clock. He will be assisted by the Rev. John Wild, pastor of the church. The new structure will cost \$12,500.

The Willing Workers of the Hillsdale Universalist Church to the number of 48 held a supper in the church last evening.

Major Brewer has received a letter from the metropolitan water and sewer commission refusing to release a right of way through land held by the state in order for the city to extend Capen street.

MALDEN.

David S. Wheeler is to give an address on Wednesday evening Oct. 6, at a public meeting in the hall of the Center School at which time he will explain his idea for a vacation bureau designed to help the young people of the city to better their business positions or to secure temporary summer work. It is probable that a bureau will be established in Malden next summer.

The selectmen are considering a plan to do away with the present system of collecting garbage in Malden.

The juniors won the final race. The prize was a silver cup.

WELLESLEY.

Superintendent of Streets Charles A. Brown expects that the work of rebuilding Washington street from the South Natick line to Dover street will be completed early next month. The work is now completed from the South Natick line to the estate of Robert Hunnewell.

The selectmen have granted the Natick & Cochituate street railway an extension of one year in which to double track part of its line on Central street and make other improvements to its property at the local institution to succeed Mr. and Mrs. Frank N. Furlong. There were about 75 applicants for the positions.

Since June 19 more than 2000 visitors to the old Fairbanks House have registered in its guest book. It is the most successful season for the old landmarks.

The Rev. F. S. Leathers will give a lecture on Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," illustrated by stereopticon, at the Baptist church Sunday evening.

DEDHAM.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Turner of Medfield have been appointed by the board of overseers of the poor as master and matron at the local institution to succeed Mr. and Mrs. Frank N. Furlong. There were about 75 applicants for the positions.

Obstacle race—Won by C. E. Morris of Springfield, T. F. Crofwell of Concord Jet, second, and W. E. Caddigan of Allston third.

Boxing match on catamaran, between A. H. Price of Maynard and R. C. Copeland of Wareham, was won by Copeland.

Walking greased pole, won by A. H. Price of Maynard; C. Bailey of Ludlow second and C. H. Tunney of Southbridge third.

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Short swimming race, won

Counsel and Play for the Boys and Girls

WHERE THE DAY BEGINS.

The crossing of the one hundred and eightieth meridian is always an interesting event in connection with a Pacific ocean voyage. It is the point of division between the eastern and western hemispheres, or the place "where the day begins," being the exact antipode of Greenwich, Eng.—Greenwich reckoning being adopted by Americans as well as English navigators. In going westward a day is dropped from the calendar, and in sailing eastward it is picked up again. In this manner a "squaring of time" is effected, inasmuch as continuous reckoning would lead to confusion at either end of the voyage. It so happens that the one hundred and eightieth meridian falls almost in mid-ocean, the Fiji islands, lying between longitude 178 degrees west and 177 degrees east, and latitude 15 degrees 40 minutes, and 20 degrees south, being the only important group near its track. Locally the procession of the days and hours goes on the same as elsewhere, it being only the reckoning of the navigator, who loses or gains in comparison with sun time as he advances westward or eastward, that is affected.

HIDDEN AUTHORS.

Some famous literary people were having a game of hide-and-seek. Each person hid in a place characteristic of his name.

I was found in a novel, 2 in a chest, 3 in a smokehouse, 4 in Africa, 5 in a pasture-field, 6 running a car, 7 making barrels, 8 carrying trunks in a hotel, 9 in his palace at Rome, 10 in a kitchen, 11 in the home of a rabbit, 12 in an old-fashioned fireplace, 13 in one of the British Isles, 14 in an English hedge, 15 in a clothing shop, 16 on a door, 17 on a throne.

Answer—1. Story. 2. Hart (heart). 3. Bacon. 4. Black. 5. Lamb. 6. Cable. 7. Cooper. 8. Porter. 9. Pope. 10. Cooke. 11. Burroughs (burrows). 12. Crane. 13. Scott. 14. Hawthorne. 15. Taylor (tailor). 16. Locke. 17. King. —Portland (Ore.) Telegram.

HOW TO KEEP FILM NEGATIVES.

There are many devices for taking care of film negatives to keep them from curling and in a place easily accessible. There is an easy method by which anyone can make a place for the negatives produced by his or her special film camera. The device is made up like a post card album with places cut through each leaf to admit each corner of the negatives. The leaves are made from white paper and when the negatives are in place the pictures made on them can easily be seen through to the white paper background. These leaves can be made up in regular book form, or tied together like a looseleaf book, thus adding only such pages as the negatives on hand will require.

GOOD PROFIT IN KIND WORDS.

How much one sentence may show what a person is at heart! The other day in an office where a number of men and women are employed, one of the stenographers (a middle-aged woman) had occasion to arrange the window shade to adjust the light for her machine. Near by sat a draughtsman, quite a young man, and she asked him in regard to the light on his work. His reply was, "I like it as you like it." He was a comparative stranger but those few words showed that he was unselfish. She said in response, "Oh, that is very kind of you." His words helped to cheer and were pleasant to remember.

UNWELCOME VISITORS.

Two travelers on our hot July night, retiring early, left the window open and the light burning brightly. The mosquitos swarmed into the room and began biting.

One traveler, awakening, called to the other to put out the light, which he did and went back to bed again.

Number one awoke about an hour later and found the room full of fireflies, and said: "It's no use, brother; they are coming in with lanterns!"

UNEXPECTED ANSWER.

My little daughter had been told by her teacher to stand with her face north, her right hand would be at the east, her left hand would be at the west, and her back would be at the south. Starting to go over it, the teacher asked, "Now tell me what is in front of you?" After some thought, my little daughter replied, "My face."—Burlington Free Press.

JACK OF ALL TRADES.

Here are the words missing in the rhyme printed on this page last Saturday under the same heading:

Turner, tinner, tailor, printer, engraver, saddler, barber, plumber, cooper, ditcher, grocer, sailor.

PICTURE PUZZLE



What musical instrument?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Boy's Wireless

THE CAVALIER.
My rocking-horse is made of wood;
Perhaps he'd gallop if he could.
But when I really want to race,
He rocks me in the same old place!
I crack my whip high in the air,
And never get to anywhere!

So when my grandfather rides me
All the way round the nursery,
Or prances with me, out the door,
And tips me over on the floor,
That's more fun than a rocking-horse—
Unless it came alive, of course!

New Idea Woman's Magazine.

THREE-CENT LUNCHEONS.

THE clang of the bell announcing the end of the morning session is a signal for the 3-cent luncheons to assemble in the large ground floor playroom of the Mott Street School, says the San Francisco Call. Each girl and boy who is going to patronize this unique lunch counter buys a little brass check before school begins in the morning, so that whoever has charge of the school kitchen knows exactly how many to provide for. The children pay three cents for the check, and they never know just what the noonday meal is going to be, for there are no printed menus. Sometimes word is passed along, perhaps by the helpers, that it is hot gingerbread and milk day, and then the number of brass checks suddenly increases at the last minute, or maybe the odor of savory Italian soup is wafted through the corridors.

The cooking is done on two gas ranges in an inside room. Just before the gong sounds the huge soup tank is carried into the playroom, where there is a temporarily arranged lunch counter piled high with white bowls, small black tin trays, a hamper of sliced bread and a pan of spoons. There are four or five helpers to assist "Louis the cook," school boys and girls they are, who give their services in exchange for a free luncheon. A lad stands at one end of the long wooden counter holding a box, into which each child drops a brass check before picking up a tray and passing on in front of the counter, where a bowl of soup is placed on her tray. Next a tiny helper lays a spoon by the side of the bowl, another adds two generous slices of bread and maybe a ginger cookie is slipped on, too, as a special treat. By paying an extra penny they can have a banana for dessert.

The smaller children stand at wooden lunch counters to eat, while the older ones sit at a small or long tables in the locker room. Here they have their own little luncheon cliques and here several of the teachers can be seen each day taking their 3-cent meal, with perhaps a few additional viands to suit a grownup appetite.

PEAS TIGHT IN PODS.

"Mamma," said little Barbara, one day, after she had been trying to help in shelling peas, "I can pick the peas, but I can't unbutton them."—Chicago Tribune.

TOM'S ORCHESTRA.
"We've our show all planned, and we're going to charge 10 pins admission; but we can't get horns or anything for our band to play," said little Tom.

Dan reflected a moment. "Several of you youngsters have good ears for music," remarked he; "and I think I can provide instruments."

So the big, kind fellow set to work immediately, in order that his little friends might be successful with their entertainment.

For two members of the orchestra he made "wind harps" by sheathing combs with tissue paper.

You merely have to blow or whistle through them to obtain the most pleasing tunes," he explained.

Then he stuck in a long board, wires of different lengths. Each, when vibrated, gave a note different from that of any of the other wires.

And for xylophone Dan hung from cords various lengths of wooden tubes. These were to be struck by the little baton to produce musical notes.

"I tell you," asserted the young man, "wireless telegraphy will soon give way to the wireless telephone. That's what it is coming to. Before long the wireless telephone will be in general use. I intend to devote much of my time studying up this new phase."

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

What most frequently becomes a woman? A little girl.

When is a man not a man? When he's a shaving.

Why is the figure nine like a peacock?

It's nothing without its tail.

How can a pig build himself a pen? By tying a knot in his tail and calling it a pigsty.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES.

GUESSING.
EIGHT boxes of any shape or size are gathered up around the house and in each is enclosed some common object, such as a cork, spool, thimble, key, pencil, ring or pin. The boxes are then closed and tied with cord. Each one is numbered. Cards with pencils attached having the numbers from 1 to 8 written one below the other down the left-hand margin, are then distributed among the players. One by one the boxes are passed from hand to hand.

The object is to guess the nature of the concealed object from the sound given out when the box is rattled and to write down on the cards opposite the number which corresponds with that on the box.

Twenty minutes will pass delightfully in guessing. At the end

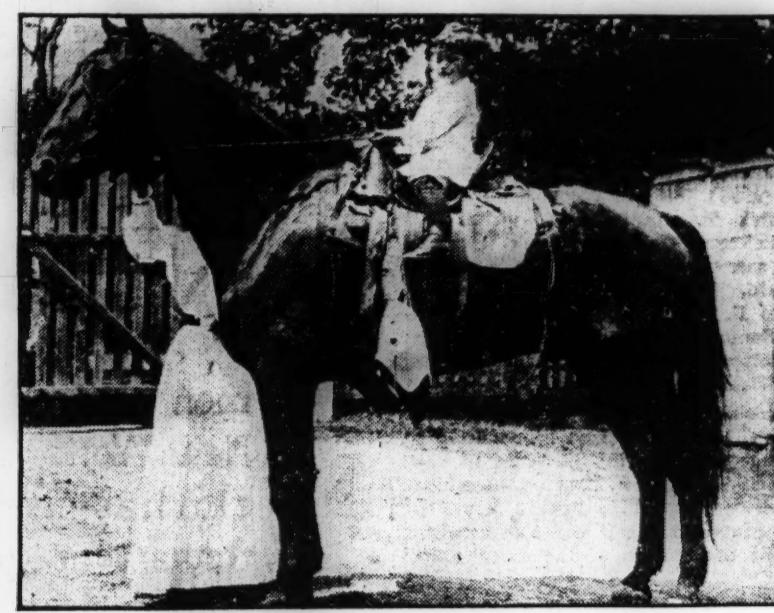
CROSS TIG.

This is an outdoor play for boys. One of the party is appointed to be Tig. He calls out the name of the one he intends to chase and runs after him. Another player runs across between Tig and the fugitive, and then Tig runs after this cross player until another player runs across between them and the second fugitive, and so on. Each time a player crosses between Tig and the player he is following he leaves that chase and pursues the player who has crossed. When he captures or "tags" the player he is chasing that player becomes Tig, and the game begins again.

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Children's Camera Contest



LEARNING TO RIDE.

Picture of Joseph Warren Weller of Baton Rouge, La. First award—To C. D. Kraft of Parkersburg, W. Va.



ALOAT ON AN OHIO RIVER.

Picture taken on a vacation trip. Second award—To Miss Charis Joins of Pittsburg, Pa.

ONE of the pictures printed today in the Monitor's camera contest shows a young cavalier of the South. He is Joseph Warren Weller, the 5-year-old son of D. R. Weller of Baton Rouge, La., general superintendent of the Standard Oil Company at that point, and is taking an early lesson in horsemanship. The first award goes to C. D. Kraft, who sent the photograph.

A water scene is presented in the other picture—a pretty girl at the oars. This photo was taken during a vacation trip on and about Lake Erie, on a little river near Euclid Beach park, Cleveland, O. It was contributed by Miss Charis Joins of Pittsburg, who gets the second prize.

Given honorable mention are: G. Roth Newby, St. Louis; Consuelo Bass, Stamford, Conn.; Corrine Hogue, Toronto, Can.; Francis McDowell, Memphis, Tenn.; Anna Olsen, Toledo, O.; Roderic Johns, Newton Center, Mass.; Elsie B. Wilder, Lowell, Mass.; Helen Johnson, Lincoln, Neb., and Richard Mann, Chicago.

The Monitor's camera contest is open to all of its youthful readers. Two photographs are reproduced each Saturday on the Children's Page. For the best one received each week \$1 is paid; for the second best, 50 cents. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and it is used, it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly, and enclose stamp if return of picture is desired.

Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL—There can be no question about Governor Johnson's winning personality. Every one felt the attraction of his handsome face, frank manners and manly bearing. He was an honest and courageous man who meant to do right—the kind of public servant Americans like and trust.

NEW YORK SUN—It is a pleasure to turn to the personal side of John A. Johnson's character. It was very pleasing, even fascinating. He liked his kind, joined everything, was everybody's confidant, criticised nobody, had an unfailing fund of good humor and kindness and was as sympathetic as he was tolerant.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) REPUBLICAN—Since Lincoln, no American public man had risen from humbler surroundings. The people of his own state took him to their hearts, and repaid them with a devoted, intelligent and wise administration of their affairs.

KANSAS CITY STAR—Men of Governor Johnson's character, capacity and

What Other Editors Are Saying

GOVERNOR Johnson of Minnesota, as a private citizen and as a public servant, is given much credit for his sterling qualities by the press of the United States, irrespective of their political inclinations. These selections are made from the columns of The Christian Science Monitor's exchanges today.

influence are few, and they never were more needed than now.

NEW HAVEN EVENING LEADER—Governor Johnson was essentially a man of the people, lowly born, and self-made. He belonged to the spirit of the militant Northwest. His noble manhood attracted to his standard all of the best elements of his native state; a state that was to become the dominant power of the country because of its natural resources and the ennobling qualities of its people.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—Beginning life with neither pecuniary nor educational advantages, Governor Johnson climbed high on the ladder of fame and had come even nearer to being the presidential candidate of his party than is generally realized.

NEW YORK WORLD—John A. Johnson of Minnesota was a leader of men because he had true courage and liberal ideas, because he was frank and just, because he made himself useful to the public and because he was modest and generous. He understood mankind. He sympathized with his fellows. He served them in good conscience and with success.

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"THE CROWN HAS IT."

After a game of golf or tennis or a ride in the hot sun, try a cool, refreshing bath with

BATHODORA
our adorable bath powder. It instantly softens the water and acts as a delightful aid Everywhere.

Send 4c. (stamps) postage to Dept. F for sample of Bathodora and our Booklet describing its uses.

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30 East 20th St., New York.

WEDDING INVITATIONS AND CALL CARDS 26 and 28 TREMONT STREET

Telling Pictures

AND Clever Stories

Are printed in The Monitor every Saturday on the Page for Boys and Girls. The Pictures are taken and the Stories are written

By Youthful Monitor Readers

Why do you not join their ranks, if you have a camera? Awards of \$1 and 50 cents offered for the best photographs sent in each week.

THE SUBJECTS

May be children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. Blue prints are not available.

Write a Descriptive Story

Of not over 200 words, and it will be paid for if used. At any rate, send a title for your picture. Write your name and address plainly, and enclose stamp if you wish photo returned.

Forward to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets

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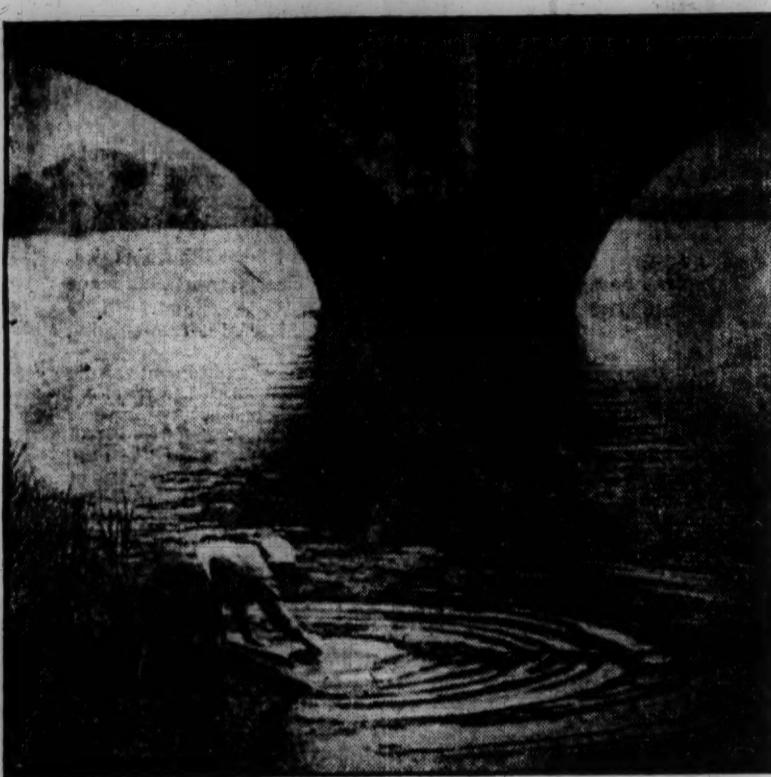
FURNISHINGS

Art, Artists and Their Work



"BOLNEY BACKWATER."

From photo by J. Craig Annan in London Photographic Salon. Carbon print by the Autotype Company, London.



"LA LAVEUSE."

From photo by Malcolm Arbuthnot in London Photographic Salon. Carbon print by the Autotype Company, London.

The Monitor presents today a brief outline of the art display in connection with the Hudson-Fulton celebration in New York. This is attracting thousands to the Metropolitan Art Museum in Central Park, east.

The London Photographic Salon is showing its annual treasures, three examples of which are reproduced here-with.

HUDSON-FULTON EXHIBITION.

The Metropolitan museum has arranged a loan art exhibition in connection with the Hudson-Fulton celebration which has been in preparation the past four years.

The exhibition was opened to the public on Tuesday after a reception the previous evening given to the trustees of the museum and their friends.

The collection is divided into two parts, one commemorating Robert Fulton and his predecessors to this country and the other the age of Henry Hudson and his country, under whose



"CHILD STUDY."

From photo by Will Caddy in London Photographic Salon. Carbon print by the Autotype Company, London.

allegiance he entered the Hudson River. This section illustrates the art of Holland in Hudson's time through loans pictures from many private collections in the United States and Canada.

There are 145 of these old masterpieces, 34 of which are by Rembrandt and 20 by Franz Hals, besides a liberal selection of works by the other Dutch painters of those times.

These include works by Nicholas Berchem, Ferdinand Bol, Aelbert Cuyp, Jan Van Goyen, Dirk Hals, Franz Hals, Bartholomeus van der Helst, Pieter de Hooch, Willem Kalf, Philips Koninck, Judith Leyster, Nicholas Maes, Gabriel Metsu, Aert van der Neer, Adriaen van Ostade, Isaak van Ostade, Paulus Potter, Van Ryn Rembrandt, Jacob van Ruysdael, Salomon van Ruydael, Jan Steen, Gerard Verborch, Adriaen van der Velde, Willem van der Velde, Johannes

LOVE OF POET WORDSWORTH FOR HIS SISTER DOROTHY

Letters and Verses Show That Their Affection Was Strong and Mutual—Beautiful Lines Referring to His Sister and Wife.

THAT the affection between William Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy was mutual, and not a lavish giving on her part which was absorbed and not returned, as has been mistakenly said, is evident from Dorothy's many allusions to him in her letters, and in the pages of her beautiful "Journals." These record minutely the events of their simple home life, and their experiences of travel, and the brother is shown to have been appreciative of her sisterly devotion and responsive in word and deed. She writes to a friend: "He was never afraid of comforting his sister; he never left her in anger; he always met her with joy." And again: "William" (during a brief absence) "writes to me regularly and is a most affectionate brother." In one letter, she makes a little picture in which "he handles the spade with great dexterity," making their garden, while she studies Italian. While in one of his own letters, the youth of 22 writes to her, when they are about to come together after having been apart since childhood, with most lover-like fancy: "Oh, my dear, dear sister, with what transport shall I again meet you!"

Two of his most exquisite short poems reveal his tender love for her, under the name of "Emmeline," and these we give:

TO A BUTTERFLY.

Stay near me—do not take thy flight! A little longer stay in sight! Much converse do I find in thee, Historian of my infancy! Float near me: do not yet depart! Dead times revive in thee!

Thou bringest, gay creature as thou art, A solemn image to my heart, My father's family.

Oh! pleasant, pleasant were the days, The time when in our childhood plays, My sister Emmeline and I Together chased the butterfly. A very hunter did I rush,

Upon the prey: with leaps and springs I followed on from brake to bush.

But she, God love her, feared to brush The dust from off its wings.

THE SPARROW'S NEST.

Behold, within the leafy shade Those bright blue eggs together laid. On me the chance-discovered sight Gleamed like a vision of delight.

I started, seeming to esp y The home and sheltered bed, The sparrow's dwelling, which hard by My father's house, in wet or dry,

My sister Emmeline and I Together visited.

She looked at it, and seemed to fear it, Dreading, though wishing to be near it. Such heart was in her, being then A little prattler among men.

The Blessing of my later years Was with me when a boy:

She gave me eyes, she gave me ears, And humble cares, and delicate fears; A heart, the fountain of sweet tears, And love, and thought and joy.

DORA.

In Mr. Edmund Lee's little volume, "Dorothy Wordsworth," are quoted these verses, an anonymous tribute appearing in the Spectator:

Only a sister's part—yes, that was all. And yet her life was bright and full and free. She did not feel, "I give up all for him," She only knew, "Tis mine his friend to be."

So what she saw and felt the poet sang— She did not seek the world should know her share. Her one great hunger was for "William's" fame,

To give his thoughts a voice, her lifelong prayer.

And when with wife and child his days were crowned,

She did not feel that she was left alone, Glad in their joy, she shared their every care,

And only thought of "babies" as "our own."

His "dear, dear sister," that was all she asked.

Her gentle ministry, her only fame, But when we read his page with grateful heart,

Between the lines we'll spell out Dora's name.

"The White Doe," dedicated to his wife, rises at times into the highest realms of poetical expression, as in the description (Canto I.) of the appearance of the doe: "When soft!—the dusky trees between, And down the path through the open green,

to as the pioneer of pictorial portraiture. It is difficult for the "man in the street" to realize that some of the 28 examples of his work, produced by an early and tedious process of colotype, were printed more than 60 years ago. These early photographs have in many respects never yet been surpassed.

Turning to the specimens representing the pictorial-photographic art of today, the first impression is one of wonder and amazement that such marvelous results can be obtained with the camera. The collection includes a large variety of subjects from portraits and architecture to landscapes and street scenes. With but perhaps one or two exceptions, the exhibition is interesting to a degree, the artistic choice of the subjects and the general effect of the finished picture reminding one of the great amount of skill and labor that must have been expended on the work.

The most interesting of the pictures on view are undoubtedly those by David O. Hill, whose connection with photography lasted from 1844 to 1847. Mr. Hill was a member of the Royal Scottish Academy and his connection with photography originated through his requiring a series of portraits for reference in a historical painting in which he was engaged. Many of the pictures in this group are the original prints made by Mr. Hill himself, who has been referred

Where is no living thing to be seen; And through yon gateway, where is found,
Beneath the arch with ivy bound,
Free entrance . . .
Comes gliding in with lovely gleam,
Comes gliding in, serene and slow,
Soft and silent as a dream,
A solitary doe.
White she is as lily of June,
And beauteous as the silver moon
When out of sight the clouds are driven,
And she is left alone in heaven!"

MILTON.

The "Wordsworthian sonnet" stands in a class by itself, and has been the subject of much literary discussion and analysis. It is conceded that Wordsworth proved the adaptability of this form of writing to be wider than had any poet before him. One of the best known and finest examples is given:

"1802.

"Milton! thou shouldst be living at this hour:
England hath need of thee: she is a fen
Of stagnant waters: altar, sword and pen.
Fireside, the heroic wealth of hall and bower,
Have forfeited their ancient English dower
Of inward happiness. We are selfish men;
Oh! raise us up, return to us again;
And give us manners, virtue, freedom, power.

"Thy soul was like a star and dwelt apart:

"Thos hadst a voice whose sound was like the sea;

"Pure as the naked heavens, majestic, free,
So didst thou travel on life's common way,

In cheerful godliness; and yet, thy heart
The lowliest duties on itself did thy."

EDMUND H. NEW, who illustrated by sketches taken from nature a selection of Wordsworth's poems made by Stopford Brooke, in 1907, says in a letter to Mr. Brooke: "To me it was no slight proof—if additional evidence were needed—of the truth of the poetry, that it could be read with even greater pleasure and conviction here, on the hillsides, or beside the secluded stream."

In such poems as "The Daffodils," "To a Highland Girl," "The Solitary Reaper" with its memory-haunting song, and "To a Cuckoo," this "truth" is strikingly manifest. There is no choice, they are all so nearly perfect.

"I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils;

Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze . . .

"Ten thousand saw I at a glance
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance . . .

I gazed, and gazed, but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought.

"For oft, when on my couch I lie . . .
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
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What Rhode Island Coal Means to New England

By HOWARD NOBLE

The discovery of a six-foot vein of pure anthracite coal 1500 feet east of the South Shaft on the property of the Rhode Island Coal Company at Portsmouth, R. I., has made secure the claim of eminent geologists that this coal field is one of the most extensive and most valuable on the American continent. The outcroppings of this vein have been marked for years on both the eastern and the western borders of the property, but its recent location at a depth of 840 feet by means of a diamond drill set up more than a quarter of a mile from the original shaft proves beyond question that the coal deposits are constant over an immense area.

The discovery of this vein is made public for the first time today. Its significance, taken in connection with the previous discovery of a seventeen-foot vein on another part of the property, can scarcely be exaggerated.

It means, in plain English, unhampered by technical terms, that the Portsmouth coal field, which lies in the heart of the great Narragansett Basin, is destined to give rise to one of the most profitable industries in the East—an industry the development of which is bound to advance the material wealth of this section of the country, and, incidentally, to affect favorably the fuel problem of New England for perhaps a century to come.

These statements may appear startling, even extravagant. We are accustomed, here in New England, to regard anthracite coal as an exclusive Pennsylvania product, notwithstanding the assurances of geologists that coal is one of the most widely distributed of all minerals. That Rhode Island—the island of Rhode Island—is rich in pure anthracite, that it may be made to produce an enormous quantity of coal suitable for all purposes for which the anthracite coals from Pennsylvania are used, almost staggers credulity and well-nigh paralyzes belief. Mines and mining of whatever kind are not associated in the popular mind with practical business achievement in this corner of the United States. We have cotton mills, shoe factories and a multitude of other manufacturing industries, and in these departments of endeavor we are justly accounted first place in industrial annals. But that mining, the mining of coal may become one of the leading enterprises of granite-rich New England—the whole proposition is extraordinary, upsetting, revolutionary.

Some Doubts Dispelled.

This attitude, I take it, is typical of the average person. It was my own attitude up to a few days ago, when, in pursuit of the day's work, I visited the Portsmouth mine of the Rhode Island Coal Company. I had some pretty definite ideas on the subject of New England coal mines. I knew, in a general way, that geologists had said that coal was to be found in abundance in the Narragansett Basin; but I had talked with hard-headed men of "the street" who had assured me that there was nothing in it from a commercial standpoint, that the entire subject was one which must be forever relegated to the realm of the scientist, not that of the practical miner; and, notwithstanding the glamor thrown over the new enterprise by a name which stands for much in the world of industrial promotions, I was distinctly skeptical. Concerning the mine at Portsmouth, I had arrived, through sources of information apparently trustworthy, at three very definite conclusions: First, that the mine had been worked out by the early operators; second, that all the pumps in the world would prove inadequate to hold in check the waters of Narragansett Bay, which poured into the workings in an uninterrupted stream; and third, that even if coal existed in quantity and the water could be conquered, the coal would not burn, owing to its extremely low volatile properties.

Today, after a thorough inspection of the mine at Portsmouth and of the conditions under which coal must be mined there, I have arrived at the following conclusions, based upon fairly good eye-sight and what I believe to be common sense:

First—The coal is there practically in unlimited quantities, the unit of computing which must, as Prof. Shaler pointed out years ago, be spoken of in hundreds of millions of tons.

Second—The mine is practically free from water, so free that the waters of Narragansett Bay will probably have to be utilized in washing the coal to fit it for market.

Third—Rhode Island coal, when treated by the patented process controlled by the Company, burns with a generous, ruddy blaze, giving off an intense heat, being devoid of noxious gases and burning down to a fine red ash almost entirely free from clinkers or other foreign substances.

Splendid Coal for Smelting.

Concerning these three prejudices which popularly exist against Rhode Island coal, I shall have more to say later on; in the mean time, it might be well at this juncture briefly to review the history of mining operations at Portsmouth.

Anthracite coal was first discovered in Rhode Island in 1798, and was first mined in quantity in 1808, which was prior to any similar operations in this country. At that time very little was known about the requirements necessary for the successful burning of anthracite. As a matter of fact, great difficulty was experienced in burning Pennsylvania anthracite until the art of preparing and sizing it had been learned. By that is meant the proper washing of the coal and the breaking of it into the right sizes for stove and furnace uses. In previous attempts to market Rhode Island coal for domestic purposes, the product never had the benefit of correct handling and consequently gave indifferent results.

This coal was, however, for many years successfully utilized

for smelting purposes, and in that industry was regarded as the finest in the United States, up to the advent of coke. The product of the Portsmouth mine was shipped in great quantities as far West as Pittsburgh for the smelting of iron ores; and up to the time of the imposition of a prohibitive tariff on foreign copper ore, the Taunton Copper Company operated a large smelter on what is now the property of the Rhode Island Coal Company, utilizing the coal for the smelting of Cuban and South American copper ores.

Earlier Development Killed by Tariff.

The large slag piles left by this concern are still in evidence, showing that vast quantities of the coal must have been used for that purpose. The Taunton Copper Company did all of its mining at the lower levels of the old workings. It is estimated by competent engineers that at least 1,500,000 tons of coal have been taken from the property, and that up to the present time the field has scarcely been scratched, probably less than one per cent of the total deposits having been taken out by former operators.

The copper smelting industry in Rhode Island died because of the tariff on the ore. The business was dependent upon the smelting of foreign ores, as Western copper ore could not be brought into New England by reason of the excessive railroad freight charges. The old superintendent of the mine under the Taunton Copper Company regime has said that Mr. Crocker, the head of that company, told him on the day operations were abandoned that the value of the property appeared greater to him than at any time during his connection with the company. This former superintendent always held that had Mr. Crocker lived the property would have been developed along other lines, and that New England would have long ago enjoyed the immense industrial benefits resulting from the production of anthracite coal, which have accrued to Pennsylvania instead.

After Mr. Crocker's death the property was sold to the Worcester Steel Works of which Mr. George M. Rice was the head. On the failure of that concern the property reverted to the Rice heirs of Boston. Since then several parties have pumped out the mine to a limited extent, but insufficient capital and lack of proper organization rendered these attempts at mining unsuccessful.

For thirty years or more the property remained idle, and finally the attention of Mr. J. W. Dennis, who is now vice-president of the Rhode Island Company and superintendent of the mine, was attracted to the property, having become acquainted with the process invented by N. W. Bloss, which has since been patented and is controlled by the company. This process consisted of the application to the coal of a chemical which caused it to burn as freely as the best grades of Pennsylvania anthracite. The Bloss process has since been superseded by a discovery of Mr. Henry J. Williams, the famous Boston chemist and coal expert, and this latest process has likewise been patented. Under the new process the cost of treating the coal has been reduced from twelve cents per ton to mining unsuccessful.

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First Work by New Company.

After three years of practical tests and demonstrations for improved combustion, it was proved by actual experience and scientific research that the process gave perfect combustion of this fuel. Mr. Dennis then submitted the proposition to Mr. Henry M. Whitney, who after a most rigid investigation covering every phase of the subject, became satisfied that the Portsmouth coal mine was a property of immense value. In December of 1908 Mr. Whitney decided to take the proposition over. A lease of the property of the Rice heirs was secured, and in February, 1909, a new company was capitalized under the laws of Maine for \$5,000,000 of which \$4,000,000 has been issued, known today as the Rhode Island Coal Company. This company controls the mining rights to about 4000 acres, and it owns outright about 400 acres of land.

The first thing to be accomplished by the new concern was the pumping out of the old shafts. This work has progressed very rapidly. It is estimated that the mine will be entirely free from water within six weeks. All the drainage into the mine is collected in a reservoir about 600 feet below the surface. Below this the mine is as dry as the proverbial bone. During my recent visit to the mine I witnessed the operation of one pump of average capacity, placed at the reservoir. In less than half an hour it disposed of the water which had accumulated over night in the reservoirs. Mr. Eugene Powell, a civil engineer formerly in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, informed me that the Portsmouth mine was the freest from water of any coal mine he had ever seen. Some of the most noted mining engineers of the country have given it as their opinion that the Company will be forced by this very lack of water in the mine to wash the coal with water procured outside, which is an almost unheard-of thing in coal-mining operations. In the Portsmouth mine, solid barriers of slate and sandstone act very much as would concrete walls in keeping the water out. When the present company took hold of the property the mine was, to be sure, full of water; but it must be remembered that more than thirty years had elapsed since the last stroke of a pump.

Briquettes Are Very Profitable.

The Rhode Island Coal Company, however, does not propose to embark immediately upon a business policy the ultimate result of which must mean the overturning of existing methods of power application in New England. For the present the Company will rest satisfied to let that end of the business work itself out as it may, and will confine its energies to supplying the people of cities and towns near the mines with a domestic fuel at a price which will easily ensure the sale of all

its product. It has been conservatively estimated that every ton of coal mined for household consumption will net from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per ton, and when in full operation the mine will produce from four thousand to five thousand tons of coal daily. But considering that the total consumption of coal in New England, both anthracite and bituminous, is about 30,000,000 tons annually, it will still be but a small proportion of the total requirements. The waste—the dust and coal debris—will be made into briquettes and this product should bring a price fifty cents a ton in excess of the price of the coal itself, inasmuch as most people who have become accustomed to its use prefer the briquette to the natural product for cooking purposes. The transportation facilities are of the best.

Three characteristics of this unique proposition struck me with particular force during my investigation of the property a few days ago. On entering the mine I noticed that there was little or no timbering in evidence. In following levels at a depth of one thousand feet I failed to see the usual wooden supports common to coal mines the world over. At the nine-hundred foot level I penetrated to the end of an eleven-hundred-foot tunnel, flanked on one side or the other by a solid seam of coal averaging five or six feet thick; and not once did I observe any artificial support to the roof. In only one place throughout the entire length of that level had the former operators thought it necessary to leave even a supporting pillar of stone. This means that the character of the rock formation in which the coal seams occur is so hard and stable that supports of any kind are absolutely unnecessary. Such a condition of course makes for cheap mining.

The coal veins themselves are of anthracite, with no apparent mixture of slate, bone or kidney. In consequence, the equipment of the breaker to prepare this coal for market will be very simple as compared with the breakers of Pennsylvania mines, where complicated machinery is necessary to eliminate the impurities.

The second feature which impressed me during my exploration of the mine was the entire absence of gas. At a depth of a thousand feet the air was as pure and sweet as out of doors. The mine is splendidly ventilated, but even if there were not there would be no danger to life. The deadly "black-diamond" can never claim victims in the Portsmouth mine, for the simple reason that the coal is so low in volatile matter that it gives off no gas. For just about a century this quality proved a serious drawback to the exploitation of Rhode Island coal for household uses, but that obstacle has been happily overcome by the noteworthy discoveries of Bloss and Williams, whereby nature's defect is remedied by chemical agencies. Of the absence of water in the mine I have perhaps spoken with sufficient emphasis.

The Geological Formation.

The coal deposits in this section of the Narragansett Basin may be said to lie roughly in the form of a gigantic saucer. Four distinct veins, one lying on top of the other and separated by hundreds of feet of slate and sandstone, are said to be clearly defined in the old workings; and these, by the research work being now conducted by diamond drills, will be demonstrated. A word of explanation concerning the geological formation may be necessary to a proper understanding of the situation.

Hundreds of thousands of years ago the section of the Narragansett Basin, now known as the Rhode Island Coal Company's properties was an immense peat bog, which in the course of ages became covered with deposits of mud and sand that afterward turned into slate and sandstone. In the cycle of centuries the rock thus formed became the foundation for still another peat bog, and this deposit in turn was covered with mud and sand which turned to stone; and so on, until at least four distinct layers of peat were built up, one over the other, each separated from the others by intervening layers of stone. Over all this area finally came the glacial drift, burying the deposits hundreds of feet deep with gravel and boulders. The weight of all this accumulation, combined with the internal heat of the earth, caused the edges to crumble upward, leaving the coal deposits like so many huge saucers, piled one on top of the other with rock formations between.

Under such circumstances one would expect to find the edges of this immense mineral saucer outcropping at all points, north, south, east and west; and that is precisely what occurs. The coal deposits in the central area of the field probably lie nearly horizontal and at much greater depths, naturally, than near the edges of the basin. The Portsmouth field is identical in formation with most of the Pennsylvania anthracite fields. The two openings of the mine are on the western edge of the basin, running downward toward the east at an angle of about thirty-two degrees to a depth of sixteen hundred feet, where they are said to leave off in a solid vein of coal seven feet thick.

Concerning the quality of Rhode Island coal there can be no doubt, according to scores of analyses made by one of the foremost authorities in the United States Mr. Henry J. Williams of this city, a chemical engineer and analytical chemist of national reputation. Mr. Williams, whose office is at 161 Tremont street, was the chemist who analyzed all the coal for the Boston Finance Commission in the work carried on prior to the coal scandals, and it was upon his tests that several of the powerful coal companies were compelled to refund many thousands of dollars to the city for having foisted upon it coal not up to specification. He is the originator of a system of specifications upon which the city of Boston annually purchases more than thirty thousand tons of coal.

What the Experts Say.

Mr. Williams is the inventor of an instrument for determining the heating qualities of fuel, known as the bomb calorimeter. This instrument has been officially adopted by the Bureau of Standards of the United States government, and the government paid a big price in cash for the instrument. Identical instruments of Mr. Williams' manufacture have been purchased by Johns Hopkins University and other institutions of learning and research. I recently asked Mr. Williams, through Mr. Whitney's office, to furnish me with an analysis of coal taken from the property of the Rhode Island Coal Company at the two-hundred-and-fifty-foot level, which coal I knew to be inferior to the bulk of the product secured from lower levels. This analysis is what might reasonably be regarded as the approximate coal-quality which the Company expects to mine after getting fairly into the veins, the coal in question containing only the normal quantity of water, which should not exceed

five per cent. Following is the reply which I received from Mr. Williams:

Boston, Sept. 16, 1909.

Mr. Howard Noble, 78 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.
Dear Sir:—At the request of Mr. Henry M. Whitney I here state what the analysis of a sample of Rhode Island coal, which has not been exposed to water action for many years would be likely to be if it contained approximately what I consider to be the normal percentage of water for that coal, viz., 5 per cent., this analysis being based upon an analysis of a small sample of "Rhode Island coal from the 250-foot level," which was submitted to me for examination March 8, 1909, and reported upon March 11, 1909.

The analysis of this coal under normal conditions would in my opinion be about as follows:

PROXIMATE ANALYSIS.

Moisture	5.00 per cent or less
Volatile matter	5.30 per cent
Fixed carbon	83.19 per cent
Ash	6.51 per cent
	100.00 per cent
Sulphur	0.30 per cent
	Calorific value of the wet coal, 12,557 B. T. U. per pound.
	Calorific value of the dry coal, 13,197 B. T. U. per pound.
	On a dry basis, 8.85 per cent.

Yours very truly,
HENRY J. WILLIAMS,
Expert on Coal.

As Good as Penn. Anthracite.

Assuming that the average reader is a non-expert in matters pertaining to coal, the following statement by Mr. Williams may prove illuminating: "The quality of Rhode Island coal is such," he said, "that the Company will be able to guarantee to consumers that every pound sold will burn as well as the best Pennsylvania anthracite. This guarantee is made possible by the original discovery of N. W. Bloss and by later discoveries of my own which make of this coal a fine-burning fuel of ideal quality."

"Three years ago when I began my experiments with Rhode Island coal I was decidedly skeptical as to the practical value of this product. I went into the mine and secured a great number of specimens, of all of which I kept careful records in testing, as to the amount of coal used, the amount of kindling, the degree of damper opened and the maximum production of flame. I first burned the coal without the chemical treatment, and followed these experiments by burning the treated coal. In these latter tests I applied the chemical myself. I left absolutely nothing to the jugglery of chance."

The Calorific Missing Link.

"I found that when the treated coal was burned under exactly the same conditions as the untreated, the coal kindled very much more rapidly, gave a much hotter fire and produced flames about thirty-six inches long, which were maintained to that maximum length for an hour and three-quarters, when they gradually decreased, but nevertheless remained long for a number of hours. With the untreated coal I was able to secure flames only five to eight inches in length, which soon disappeared altogether."

"In making these tests I eliminated every possible cause of producing flame, except the chemical; and having at last satisfied myself that the chemical was responsible for the result I set to discover a more economical agent. Bloss' original chemical was merely Chili saltpetre, of which about twelve cents' worth was required to treat a ton of coal. I finally discovered a substitute in crude calcium chloride. Of this chemical only about one and a half cents' worth is required to treat a ton of coal. On these discoveries the company has taken out three basic patents in this country, and has applied for patents in all the leading foreign countries."

"Rhode Island coal carries fully as low a percentage of ash as the average of the commercial coals from Pennsylvania, and there is absolutely no reason whatever why this product should not meet with equal favor. The calcium chloride does not 'wear off.' It is absorbed by the coal which, in being treated is immersed in a solution of the chemical. Rhode Island coal thus treated has lain out of doors fourteen months and, after exposure to all sorts of weather, has burned as freely as though the treatment had been freshly applied. The chemical does not change the appearance of the coal; the most expert eye would fail to distinguish between coal that had been treated and coal in the natural state. It penetrates into the texture of the coal, a fact which is demonstrated by analysis of the ash, where it is found in considerable quantities. Crude calcium chloride does the work perfectly; it has made of the Portsmouth coal deposits a commercial proposition of tremendous possibilities."

Coal Burns Like Oak.

The opinion of a layman may or may not be of any substantial value in determining such a complex matter as the combustibility of coal. The analyzing of coal and the fixing of its calorific value is one of the toughest problems which the chemist meets in his day's work; but regarding this subject, as with most others, the evidence of one's senses, even though he be a non-expert, is entitled to some consideration.

Apropos of which I wish to record some observations which I personally made at Portsmouth recently concerning the burning qualities of Rhode Island coal. Into the grate of a cook-stove of a neighboring farmhouse I saw a quantity of this coal placed and ignited. In an almost incredibly short time the coal, which had been chemically treated a month previously, burst into flame with long-streaming forks such as might have been expected had the fuel consisted of well-seasoned oak. The heat given off was intense, and so far as could I judge the coal burned with the durability of other anthracite.

There was an entire absence of blue flame, and even when the covers of the stove were removed there was no odor of coal-gas. From the quantity of coal placed in the fire box the farmer's wife cooked as fine a dinner as any one could wish to sit down to. These data are not scientific, but I venture to say that to the average person, had he performed the experiment, the results would have proven entirely satisfactory.

RESERVOIR LOST MILLION DOLLARS

RAILROAD WORK TAKEN BY WOMAN

DENVER, Colo.—Maps and plans have been filed in the office of the state engineer for the Puma reservoir in the eastern part of Park county, which will contain 81,000 acre-feet of water, to be used in irrigating a tract of 81,000 acres in eastern Colorado. The plan is backed by John Gaffey and John A. Keefe of Denver and James Mosier of Park county.

A stone dam 190 feet high will be erected across Tarryall creek, and the reservoir will be filled with the regular and flooded waters of this stream. The water will be carried down the

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Agreements have been signed in the sale to M. Y. Craig of the brick and stone residence at 1614 Beacon street, junction of Westbourne terrace, Brookline, now owned by Maud H. Brown. There are 4123 square feet of land in the lot, assessed for \$5500, and the total assessment is \$15,500. The broker was Henry W. Savage.

SOUTH END TRANSFER.

The two-story brick house and 828 square feet of land at 1 Hingham street, South End, have been sold to Margaret E. Anstey by Alice A. Flint, title coming through John Beck et al. The location is between Middlesex and Emerald streets.

WEST ROXBURY—DORCHESTER.

Robert T. Fowler has purchased of Frederick Arnold of Stockton, Cal., a lot of land on Park street, West Roxbury, containing 9025 square feet. The land is assessed for \$1500. Mr. Fowler has already commenced the erection of a handsome single frame dwelling worth about \$8000.

Rebecca B. Rutherford has sold her estate at 19 Mt. Vernon street, West Roxbury, adjoining the premises of the West Roxbury Congregational Society. The estate comprises a modern 10-room house and 7400 feet of land, with a frontage of 65 feet. The purchaser was Frank R. Sedgley, who will occupy and who has already had plans prepared for the erection of an office on the southerly side of the property.

The property at 52 Magnolia street, opposite Hooper street, Dorchester, has been sold by Edwin A. Stevens to Catherine Mulhearn. It consists of a frame dwelling and 7490 square feet of land. The assessment on the whole is \$7400, \$2600 going on the land.

Theodore R. Murray et ux. have sold to Joseph P. Morse the estate at 29 Kenwood street, near Seaborn street, Dorchester. It consists of a frame house and 5000 square feet of land. The tax on the whole is \$5500.

SOUTH BOSTON SALE.

The Guardian Cooperative Bank of Boston has conveyed to Jane Fitzgerald the estate at 316 K street, South Boston, consisting of a brick single family dwelling and about 1360 feet of land, the whole assessed for \$4200. Edwin R. Spinney was the broker.

SOMERVILLE.

The Edward T. Harrington Company has sold for Sarah L. Mason the estate at '05 Pearson avenue, Somerville, consisting of a modern two-apartment house fitted with all improvements and 3300 square feet of land, all being assessed on a valuation of \$4600. The purchase price was in excess of that figure. Ira Glassman was the purchaser.

SALES BY HENRY W. SAVAGE.
Henry W. Savage reports the following transactions made through his office during the week:

Contract signed for the sale of the two-family frame house at 76 Prentiss street, Watertown, belonging to the estate of Emma H. Barrows. The total assessment is \$3900, of which \$3500 on the house, and the lot of about 3300 square feet carries \$400. K. M. Surabian is the purchaser.

Final papers placed on record in the sale of a farm property situated in Natick, consisting of 15 acres of land, an 8-room house, barn, carriage house, brooder house and several henries. Katie L. Tirrell conveyed to Jane Amia, who is to improve and occupy.

The sale of the Peter Ross property in Milford, known as the "Granite House." The property includes a 16-room, steam-heated house, fully furnished, one acre of land, small barn, poultry houses and considerable fruit. The purchaser was O. F. Wright, who will improve and occupy.

Final papers on record in the sale of the property at Congress and Front streets, Weymouth, known as the Mary Vinton estate. There is one acre of land and a large 10-room house, situated in one of the most beautiful parts of the town. The Weymouth Savings Bank conveyed to Sarah Shreve Molarsky of Philadelphia, who already is in possession.

"OUTLOOK" AT WINTHROP SOLD.

Final papers have passed through the office of T. H. Raymond, Cambridge, in the sale of the "Outlook" at Prospect avenue and Faun Bar avenue, Winthrop.

Arthur H. Smith, president of the Manhattan market in Cambridge, the purchaser, is now in full possession. The property consists of an 11-room house, with modern appointments, 6000 square feet of land, the whole taxed on \$7000. Mr. Smith contemplates making several changes in the house before next spring and occupy as a summer home. Title is taken in the name of Addie Smith and the deed is given by Amelia F. S. Bennett of Hampstead, N. H. The Edward T. Harrington Company acted in the interest of the grantor.

TRANSACTION NEAR HOLLISTON.

P. F. Leland has sold to DeWitt T. MacKinnon of Boston the A. Waddington farm in North Mill street on the boundary line between Holliston and Hopkinton. There are about 10 acres of land, with a neat and compact set of farm buildings. The purchaser buys for all the year-round home and has already taken possession.

NEWPORT, N. H., CONVEYANCE.

Taylor Matthews has conveyed to Willard Marden of Rochester, N. H., his

farm on the Sunapee road, Newport, N. H. There are about 100 acres of land, a 10-room house, large stocks barn and other outbuildings. The purchaser buys for general farm purposes. P. F. Leland was the broker.

SUCCESSFUL AUCTION SALE.

The recent sale by J. E. Conant & Co. of Lowell, auctioneers, of the plant of the Delaware Cotton Company at Wilmington, Del., was largely attended and bidding was brisk. The real estate sold to Charles C. Kurtz, agent, for \$45,100, and the personal property to many bidders from many sections of the country for about \$20,000. The principal purchasers were: Queen Anne Cotton Company, Media, Pa.; William Brady, Philadelphia; Moore Manufacturing Company, New York city; Murphy & Brother, Philadelphia; Yorkshire Worsted Mills, Lemont, Pa.; Crawshaw Wolfenden, Philadelphia; M. Gambrill, Havre de Grace, Md.; J. K. Lamb, Philadelphia; National Machine Company, Providence, R. I., and some 22 or 23 others. The work was completed in about five hours.

BUILDING RECORD BEING MADE.

According to statistics of New England building operations compiled by the F.W. Dodge Company the year 1909 will be a banner one as regards value of contracts awarded, in fact, not since 1900 has the value of contracts awarded been nearly as great. Up to Sept. 12 the amount totals \$114,856,000. The year 1907 with \$100,475,000 is the nearest mark to the record being made this year.

FOOD FAIR WILL OPEN MONDAY WITH GROCER'S DAY FEATURES

Third Annual Event in Mechanics Building Will Include Home Furnishing Exposition and Provide Displays and Special Entertainments in Several Halls.

"Grocer's Day" will inaugurate the third annual Food Fair and Home Furnishing Exposition, Monday morning in Mechanics Building, when hundreds of grocers and provision dealers, their families and friends will gather to witness the display of the manufactured and farm products of New England and Canada which will be on exhibition.

The Fair will be under the auspices of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers and Provision Dealers' Association and the personal direction of C. H. Green and E. J. Rowe. David Gerow of Lowell is the president of the association and chairman of the exposition committee; A. C. Dowse of Boston is the secretary; A. T. Faunce of North Abington the treasurer. They will bring ripened experience and enthusiastic enterprise.

Over 400 firms will be represented by exhibits and many will be of a practical working kind, showing the evolution from raw material to the completed product. Scores of the displays will make an extraordinary appeal to the housewives of New England with their showing of articles which enter intimately into the everyday life of the people. There are six acres of floor space in Mechanics Building and every available inch of it will be utilized. This coal is from the mines at West Medfield, Mass.

A booth attractively decorated with a profusion of maple leaves in Grand Hall is devoted to Mapleine, an extract which is rapidly growing in favor among cooks and chefs. It is a vegetable extract which derives its name from its distinctively maple flavor and is a delicious addition to cakes, frostings, icings, candy and pastry.

The display of George Lincoln Parker is conspicuous and will appeal to lovers of music. It includes pianos, notable among which is the Krakauer piano, piano-players and talking machines. Mr. Parker says transports and admissions to the fair for individuals or families will be furnished free to any one within 200 miles of Boston who will come and hear the Krakauer piano and after investigation buy an instrument.

A display which will command the attention of all interested in lighting is the exhibit of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company. It occupies the stage in the main hall and is a model modern suite, consisting of kitchen, dining room, library and chamber, fitted up in the most approved fashion. Three booths in the middle and on both ends of the colonnade across the stage, are for the company's regular staff.

ELECTRIC WIRES TAKEN.
The electrical apparatus on the Commercial avenue bridge, in Cambridge, which cost the city of Cambridge \$52,000 and has never been used, has been despoiled of copper wire and the damage to the machinery will probably exceed \$500.

The railroad trunk lines have been arranging excursions and the crowds that will come by trains will undoubtedly want to see the other principal sights of Boston.

Visitors will find the housekeeping exhibit the most interesting and a further argument in favor of that firm's claim as one of New England's most progressive establishments. The company is conducting one of the most notable sales of the season at its store in Roxbury. It was the successful bidder for the stock of the Lott-English Furniture Company which it is advertising at half the former prices.

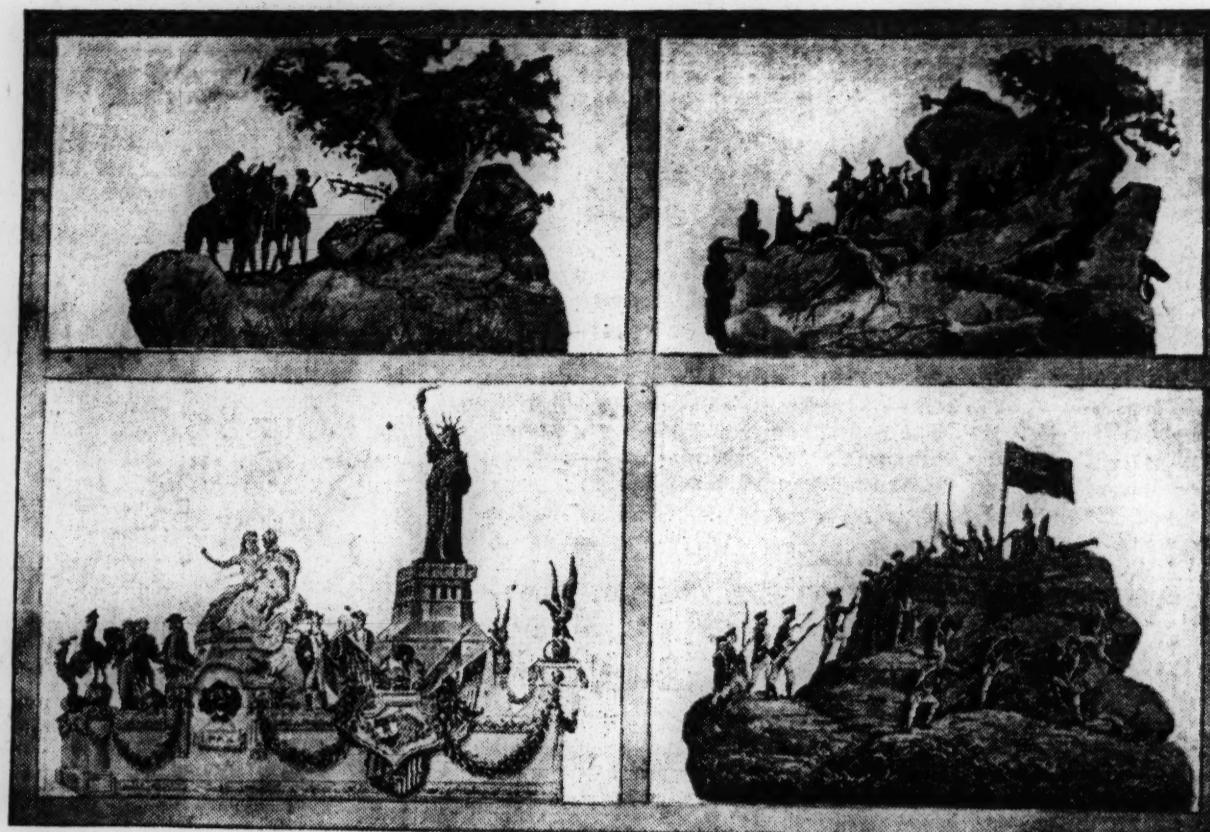
CORNER-STONE TO BE LAID.
MEDFORD, Mass.—The corner-stone of the new Union Congregational Church on Marion street will be laid at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

REUNION OF VOLUNTEERS.

CONCORD, N. H.—Mayor French and Governor Quinby were speakers Friday night at the annual reunion of the twelfth regiment, New Hampshire volunteers.

A booth at the fair is devoted to Cetemium, a wonderful preparation which

Naval Parade Opens Hudson-Fulton Fete Today



(Copyright, 1909, Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission. Courtesy of Redfield Bros., official publishers.)

FLOATS FOR HUDSON-FULTON PARADE IN NEW YORK NEXT TUESDAY.

The scenes represented are—Top left, "Capture of Andre;" top right, "Legend of Rip van Winkle;" lower left, "Statue of Liberty;" lower right, "Storming of Stony Point."

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street

New York City

34th Street

On Monday and Tuesday,

September the 27th and 28th.

BLANKET DEPARTMENTS. In Both Stores.

Comfortables with novelty Swiss tops, finished with plain silk border.

White California Wool Blankets. Full size.

6.50 per pair

RUG DEPARTMENTS. In Both Stores.

Oriental and Domestic Rugs.

Extra quality Mahal, in assorted sizes.

98.00 to 230.00

Caucasian and Shirvan Rugs, a choice assortment. Size 8 ft. 6 in. x 5 ft.

12.50 usual price 17.50

9 x 12 ft. extra quality Body Brussels and Seamless Velvet Rugs. A large variety of patterns.

22.50 usual price 27.50 and 30.00

LINEN DEPARTMENTS. In Both Stores.

Decorative Table Linen.

A new Importation of Madeira Luncheon Sets.

Hemstitched Damask Sets (table cloth and one dozen napkins). Size of Table Cloths: 2 x 2, 2 x 2 1/2, 2 x 3 and 2 x 3 1/2 yards.

7.50, 9.50, 11.50 and 12.50 set unusual values

Satin Damask Table Cloths and Napkins.

usual price 9.50, 12.00, 11.50 and 13.50

2 x 2 yards 1.85 and 4.00
2 x 2 1/2 yards 2.35 " 4.75
2 x 3 yards 2.75 " 5.75
2 1/2 x 2 1/2 yards 3.15 " 6.50

Dinner Napkins to match 2.85 and 5.50 per dozen

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street

New York City

34th Street

Preserving time is here—THE IDEAL Square or Round Steam Cooker

Will most pay for time for its use only. You put the fruit in the cans or glass jars and set the jars in the cooker. You leave the caps of the jars off, and the steam pressure forces the steam down into the jars, all through the fruit and cooks it quickly, all few minutes, and then you see the fruit is not broken up at all—it is just as whole as when you put it in the jars, and the natural flavor of the fruit is retained. Nothing better can kill a food than be cooked at the same time and over one burner of any kind of stove. You can see the great saving in fuel alone by using an "Ideal" Steam Cooker.

Get one from your dealer. Ask for an "Ideal," take no other. We will send to any address, retail or otherwise.

No. 6 Square Cooker, will hold 12 Quart Jars. Price \$6.50

No. 10 Square Cooker, will hold 6 Quart Jars. Price \$5.50

No. 6 Round Cooker, will hold 9 Quart Jars. Price \$5.50

No. 7 Round Cooker, will hold 12 Quart Jars. Price \$6.50

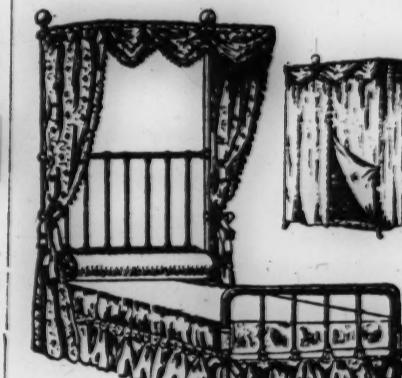
Send for circular.

An "Ideal" cook book with each Steam Cooker

GLOBE GAS LIGHT CO.

79 Union St., Boston.

ENAMEL STEEL FOLDING BED



THE PROBLEM SOLVED.

Economy of space in the small bedroom. Bed allows the maximum use of space during the day, by folding up and out of sight.

The Rebekah branch of the order is comparatively small in area, but in membership it ranks sixth with 50,000. Pennsylvania is first with 130,000 members, New York second with 115,000 and other states with large memberships are Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. California has between 40,000 and 50,000 members.

The Rebekah branch of the order is the only provision made whereby the wives, widows and daughters of members may be connected with the order.

There are about 32,000 in the Massachusetts Rebekah branch, while the whole sovereign grand lodge includes 400,000 such members. There are lodges of Odd Fellows in Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Alaska, Australia, Denmark, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, besides the principal jurisdictions in the United States and Canada.

Among the events of the session was a meeting of the Grand Secretaries Association, a banquet to the visitors by the local Rebekah committee and a degree contest by the Patriarchs Militant.

NEW COLLEGE HEAD IN CHARGE.

WORCESTER—Dr. Edmund C. Sanford, who was elected president of Clark college by the trustees Tuesday to succeed the late Col. Carroll D. Wright, has assumed charge of the college.

MINISTER SAILS SOON TO CHINA.

WASHINGTON—Charles R. Crane of Chicago, the new United States minister to China, is in Washington receiving his final instructions. He will leave for China next Monday.

FARM BUILDINGS BURN.

BIDDEFORD, Me.—The farm buildings of Ernest A. Tarbox on the Pool road and the farm buildings of Nelson Delouis on the Guinea road were burned today.

Discoverer of the Great River

Henry Hudson.

NOTHING is known of Henry Hudson's birth and early life. All that history contains of him is comprised between the years 1607 and 1611. He made four voyages, three under British, one under Dutch auspices. In 1609 the directors of the Dutch East India Company fitted out the Half Moon—or "De Halve Maene"—74.54 feet long over all. It had three masts, on the foremost a square mainsail and foretopsail, on the mainmast a square mainsail and main topsail, and on the mizzenmast a triangular latteen sail. Across the bowsprit was a yard for a spritsail. The craft was of 80 tons, high at bow and stern and low amidships. Hudson sailed with a mixed crew of 18 Dutch and English sailors. While coasting the shore of North America he found and entered New York bay, Sept. 2, 1609, and discovered the mouth of what is now known as the Hudson river.

World's Greatest Food Fair

And Home
Furnishing Exposition

CAEMENTIUM

Trade Mark Registered.

"Sticks Everything, but Is Not Sticky"

Any woman can mend practically anything with this wonderful modern adhesive. Not a fish glue, but a glue, cement, solder and liquid porcelain all in one. Unequalled for repairing china, glass, earthenware, wood, metals, etc. Mends a cut glass dish, a porcelain vase, a leaky kettle or a broken chair leg with equal ease.

The ONLY Adhesive that
MAKES as well as MENDS

No need to throw away anything because a piece is lost. Simply replace the missing part with a CAEMENTIUM duplicate and the article will be as good as new.

When once set, CAEMENTIUM is unaffected by heat, water, climate or chemicals. Ready to use, no mixing with water necessary. Odorless, tasteless and harmless.

Price 25 cents at hardware stores, druggists, subway restaurants, news stands, stations, grocers, department stores, etc.

Be sure to see our demonstration at

FOOD FAIR

Booth 31 Main Hall
CAEMENTIUM SALES CO.,
120 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.
Sole Agents for U. S. A.



Coal Mined in Mansfield Massachusetts

See this coal burning at our exhibit at the Food Fair. This demonstration will convince you of the value of coal that is near at hand.

Massachusetts Coal and Power Co.

Office 427 John Hancock Building, Boston

Free Trips to the Food Fair

Transportation and admissions to the fair for individuals or families will be furnished free of all cost to anyone within 200 miles of Boston who will come and hear the Krakauer Piano and after demonstration and investigation buy an instrument.

The Krakauer PIANO

is popular with young and old, pupil and teacher, amateur and virtuoso. The forty years' experience behind it has made possible a mechanical perfection seldom equalled, and its manufacture, unique in the delight of all who hear it.

On a basis of comparative values the Krakauer is certainly entitled to first consideration, for its intrinsic worth far exceeds many instruments of much greater cost. A sense of the artistic possibilities of the Krakauer coupled with its moderate price will prove a pleasing revelation.

George Lincoln Parker, 213 Tremont Street

NOBSCOT MOUNTAIN

SPRING WATER PURE AND SOFT

Analyzed and Approved by Mass. State Board of Health.

This advertisement, if presented to our booth at Food Fair, entitles bearer to a free drink of our famous water.

2 PEARL ST. BOSTON, MASS.
Telephone F. H. 860.

NEW STEEL TRIAL DELAY EXPECTED

Charles F. Choate, Jr., and Henry E. Hurlburt, of counsel for defense in the "Boston steel agreement" cases in the Suffolk superior criminal court, today called the attention of Judge Harris of the superior criminal court to a conflict in the statutes relating to the drawing of special venires as a result of which the trial may be further delayed, perhaps for two or three weeks.

JAPANESE SEALERS GO FREE.

JUNEAU, Alaska.—The 30 members of the crew of the Japanese sealing schooner Kaisen Maru, arrested early in June for alleged poaching, have been acquitted by a jury in the U. S. court.

BOILER IN CAFE EXPLODES.

A water boiler in the Petit Lunch Trinity court, Dartmouth street, exploded early today and Miss Helen Glennon, a waitress, was injured. The explosion was heard for some distance.

Mapeline

Not a product of the Maple Tree but simply a vegetable extract, and used as directed it makes a delicious syrup with a flavor resembling Maple. It is also used with great success in making Cake and for frostings and icings. It also makes delicious candy, fudge, walnut creams, etc., and in the kitchen can be used with most satisfactory results for many purposes. It is sold and also demonstrated at the Food Fair, and every housekeeper is invited to test its merits. (It is a purely vegetable extract, and is sold with the strictest guarantee as to its purity and wholesomeness under the National Pure Food Law.)

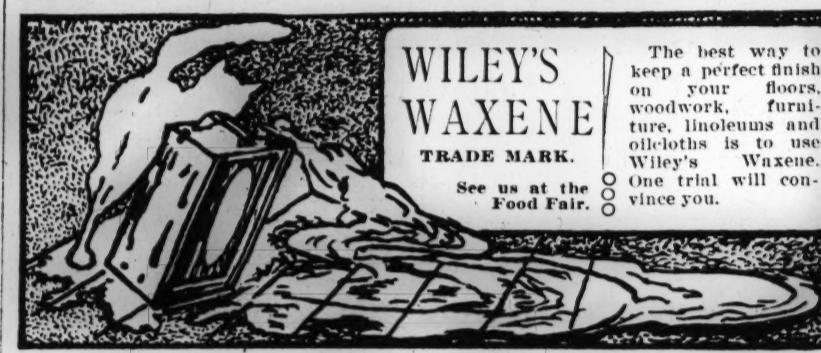
Sold in bottles for Families and in gallon jugs for Hotels and Manufacturers.

Manufactured by

CRESCENT MANUFACTURING CO., Seattle, Wash.

F. H. DICKINSON, New England Agent

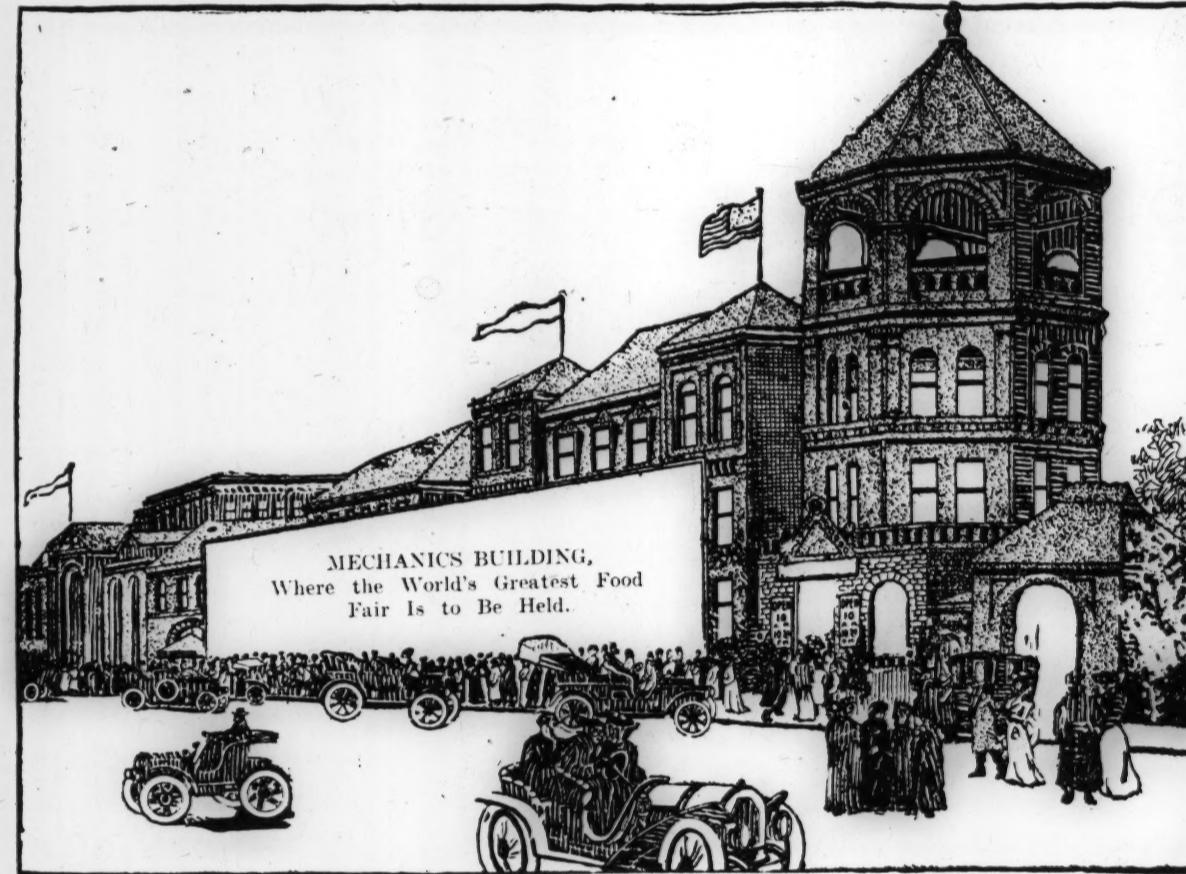
131 STATE STREET, BOSTON.



WILEY'S
WAXENE
TRADE MARK.

See us at the Food Fair.

The best way to keep a perfect finish on your floors, woodwork, furniture, linoleums and oilcloths is to use Wiley's Waxene. One trial will convince you.



MECHANICS BUILDING,
Where the World's Greatest Food Fair Is to Be Held.



GRAND OPENING

of the World's Greatest

FOOD FAIR

Next Monday Morning at 10 o'clock

More Than 400 Exhibits

IN THE LARGEST AND SAFEST EXPOSITION BUILDING IN AMERICA—OVER 25,000 SQUARE FEET OF EXHIBITION SPACE AND MORE THAN SIXTY EXITS.

MECHANICS BUILDING

Greatest Programme of Entertainment Ever Offered at Any Food Fair Ever Held in Boston.

COME AND HEAR
Marco Vessella
AND HIS GREAT BAND

Sensation of Atlantic City

FOR THREE SEASONS

Booker T. Washington's TUSKEGEE JUBILEE SINGERS

From the Famous Institute at Tuskegee, Alabama, in Plantation Melodies

J. W. Gorman's

OLD TIME CIRCUS

Monday Will Be Grocers' Day

Moving Picture Theatre

Pretty Souvenirs to First 1000 Ladies Monday Purchasing Tickets from 10 to 11 a.m.

Dine at Shooshan's Inn

With best of
Arena Acts

bid to bring the convention to St. Louis next year will be made.

H. P. Kinsolving, postmaster at Cape

H. & D. Fibre Boxes

Cheaper than wood, lighter than wood, more resilient than wood. See us at the Food Fair in Exhibition Hall.

The Hinde & Dauch Paper Co.
NEW YORK SANDUSKY, O. BOSTON



A MODEL DISPLAY

We invite a visit to OUR EXHIBIT at the BOSTON FOOD FAIR at Mechanics' Building.

This Exhibit, which occupies the WHOLE STAGE in the MAIN HALL, has for its chief feature a MODEL SUITE OF ROOMS, showing a COMPLETE GAS EQUIPMENT.

Among other things the MOST COMPLETE OF GAS RANGES is there shown, and the WATER HEATER, now so WIDELY RECOGNIZED AS INDISPENSABLE.—GAS LOGS and GAS STEAM RADIATORS supply heat, and MANTLE BURNERS, upright and inverted, furnish a variety of HARMONIOUS and ARTISTIC LIGHTING EFFECTS

Members of our CORPS OF REPRESENTATIVES and of our STAFF OF DEMONSTRATORS will be in constant attendance, and will explain and give facts and figures about the hundreds of uses of gas.

We extend to all a MOST CORDIAL INVITATION to visit us at the Fair.

Boston Consolidated Gas Company

Telephone Commercial Department Oxford 1690

24 WEST STREET, BOSTON



\$50,000 Worth High-Grade

FURNITURE AT HALF PRICE

New samples of furniture from the bankrupt Lott-English stock are being placed on our floors daily.

This stock includes high-grade parlor, library, bed-room, kitchen, and, in fact, furniture for every room in the house.

We purchased the entire stock of the Lott-English Company from the receiver at a very low figure and are disposing of it at just one-half former prices.

Do not delay visiting our store if in need of anything in the line of furniture, for here's your opportunity.

Do not fail to See our Exhibit at the Food Fair

Please bear in mind that we are headquarters for fine bedding.

FRANK FERDINAND, Inc.

NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST FURNITURE HOUSE

2260 Washington St.—Roxbury District
OPEN MONDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS



BEECH-NUT SLICED

BACON

IN GLASS JARS

Served at Hotels and Clubs.

Sold by Butchers and Grocers.



3

Cookery

Moulds

Cutters

Tubes and Bags

for Frosting

Spatulas

Lettuce Crispers

Fancy Cutters

for Vegetables

and Fruit

A large Variety of Cooking Helps and Novelties, Imported and Domestic, not to be found at other stores.

F. A. WALKER & CO.

83-85 CORNHILL,
BOSTON.

Established 1825.

Limited Home Demand Hinders European Builders, Says Expert

FORD PLANS BIG OUTPUT OF CARS

New Concrete Factory Expected to Be Ready for Operation Early in November Next.

The highest producing mark yet set in the automobile industry will be established by the Ford Motor Company of Detroit, which will produce the stupendous total of 30,000 cars for 1910.

That enormous production can be made possible, the Ford company is specializing on one car, and except for improvements and refinements the 1910 cars are duplicates of the 1909 model which met with such widespread success during the 1909 season.

The factory is the largest reinforced concrete building in the world—being 802 feet long, 75 feet wide and four stories high. Its total floor space is 6½ acres. The building is a marvel of factory construction, being composed of steel, concrete, brick and glass. Between the concrete columns and reaching almost from floor to ceiling of each story the walls are glass so that every floor is flooded with light.

In addition to this wall will be the machine shops, 840x136 feet and one story high and the three-story office building 300x60 feet.

To insure ample room for future expansion, the company purchased a 60-acre tract of land before building operations were commenced.

This land was formerly the state fair grounds and includes a mile race track, which will be used by Ford drivers.

The new factory building will be fully occupied by next November. The capacity of the new plant, as now outlined, will be 600 cars per day.

MANY CHANGES IN HUMMOBILE

When the Hummobile made its appearance early this year it found popular approval and endorsement at once because it was the first small car that, in body and design, looked as graceful and well proportioned as the large cars.

For 1910 this grace and proportion are accentuated and the new car is better to look at than its predecessor of 1909.

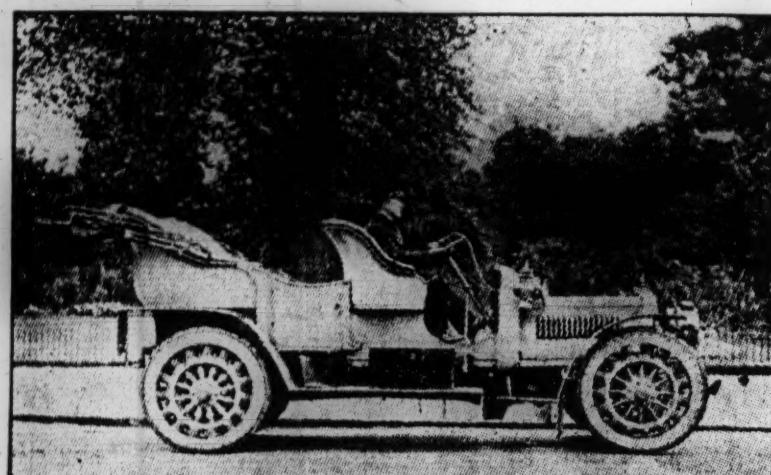
The chassis remains unchanged. The engine has proved itself competent and reliable and no chance for betterment has been shown after a season's use. The front axle is a channel section drop forging; an improvement has been made on the rear spring. These and the change of the clutch to the multiple disc type are the only mechanical variations.

The gasoline tank mounted in the rear of the seats is an oval instead of square with round corners; the seat backs are higher; the upholstering is of better quality and the final touch is added in the handsome Circassian walnut dash.

APPLY FOR AUTO MEMBERSHIP.

The membership committee of the Automobile Club of America has received applications for active membership in the organization from John G. Agar, Edward W. C. Arnold, Joseph B. Barnes, Mansfield Ferry, Egbert Le Fèvre and Frederick Nathan, all of New York city; and applications for associate, or non-resident, membership from William P. Eno, Washington, D. C., and Albert Gieger, Jr., Boston.

New Style Automobile Wheel



LONDON—One of the exhibits at the annual ladies' soiree of the Royal Society in London this summer was a new spring wheel for motor—a rival to pneumatic tires.

The "Panflex" spring wheel, the invention of the Hon. R. Cleve Parsons, has several advantages over pneumatics, including freedom from punctures and much greater durability. The following account of the wheel is taken from the published description:

The spring wheel consists of two independent parts. 1. A solid rubber tire attached to the circumference of a steel channel rim. 2. The wheel center, to which are bolted a number of spiral steel springs. A steel tube passes up the center of each spring and is fitted in such a way that it prevents the spring being overstrained. Rubber pads are fitted to the outer ends of the springs for bearing against the bottom and sides of the channel rim; but they are not connected in any way with it. The action of the wheel may be described as the walking of the rubber feet inside the outer rim. There is no noise or friction, and consequently no heating of any part of the parts is perceptible even when run continuously at a high speed.

On bad wood pavement a car fitted

with these spring wheels does not claim any advantage as far as smooth running is concerned over one with pneumatic tires; but on ordinary roads the spring wheels are the smoothest on account of the greater resiliency of the springs, and this advantage is greatest at high speeds.

The only perishable parts of this wheel are the outer rubber tire and the rubber pads of the springs. The tire will last 10,000 miles or more (the average life of a pneumatic tire is about 4000 miles) and then can be easily renewed. The rubber pads last even longer, and are also easy to replace.

Should a spring snap—an exceedingly rare occurrence—it causes no delay, as the journey can be continued and a new spring fitted in a few minutes when convenient.

The initial cost of these wheels is higher than that of pneumatic tires, but as they last so much longer, and entirely do away with all troubles caused by punctures and bursts, they are more economical in the end.

A 22 horsepower Crossley landauette, and a 28-36 horsepower Daimler touring car, both fitted with Panflex wheels, have run long distances and proved satisfactory, and these spring wheels are now being tried on a taxicab in this city.

EUROPEAN MOTOR CAR MAKERS HAVE SMALL HOME DEMAND

R. D. Chapin of the National Association Gives Views on Outlook After an Extended Trip Abroad.

ARE FEW NEW TYPES

DETROIT, Mich.—R. D. Chapin, a member of the executive committee of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers and treasurer and general manager of the Chalmers-Detroit Motor Company, has recently returned from an extended trip through Europe. He was away over two months and made a careful study of conditions in the European automobile industry. In regard to conditions there he said in part:

"Our business depression of 1907 affected the automobile industry in Europe rather seriously, as of course the panic was reflected in the business of all European countries. The industry is again just coming into its own over there, however, and the big companies who are producing well-made cars are all busy. I went through the factory of almost every large manufacturer in Europe and found that as a rule they are equipped with very fine machinery and capable of turning out high quality cars. Almost without exception the plants are of single story construction, whereas our most modern type of American automobile factory construction is of the reinforced concrete three or four story type."

"Unfortunately for the European manufacturer, his home demand is limited and is very hard to attain a large volume of business. The figures I gave them as to the size of the production of some of our large manufacturers seemed incredible, and it was hard to convince them that the American public would buy such a tremendous number of cars. Over here, every American thinks he must own some type of automobile, whereas sales on the other side are confined to the wealthier classes. For this reason the European manufacturer today finds it difficult to approximate the value for the price in his cars which is to be had in in America.

"This result the American makers obtain through spreading the overhead expense of their factories over a great production so that the actual charge per car is smaller compared with our foreign brothers. Nowhere is this so much in evidence as with our light American cars sold at a moderate price, for where our factories make thousands of cars yearly theirs make hundreds.

"I find a decided tendency to use chasses of small horsepower for closed cars. The closed car is used almost entirely for town work and they figure that the motor of moderate size affords ample power for town requirements.

"Few new types of cars are being produced. Standardization seems to be approaching. The six cylinder motor does not create as much interest as it did two years ago and the most prominent manufacturer of six cylinder cars over there is today producing probably from two to three times as many four cylinder chasses as he is of six cylinder.

NEW THOMAS CAR REACHES BOSTON

The 1910 model "M," six cylinder, 40 horse-power Thomas arrived in Boston Thursday and is already attracting wide attention on account of its numerous up-to-date features, including the new "long stroke" which has stirred up all Europe, and will without question be the popular thing in 1910, one of the many advantages being that the motor does not have to revolve so fast to deliver its power.

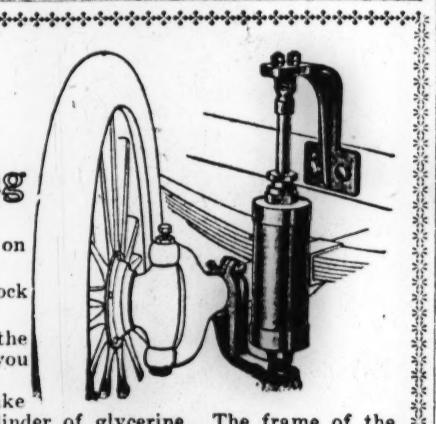
In designing this motor advantage was taken of the very latest foreign practice regarding smooth gas passages and large valves.

The transmission is without much question the most carefully designed gear box in any car of present make. Complete it weighs 82 pounds.

With full passenger load, this Thomas has one horse-power (A. L. A. M. rating) for every 4½ pounds of weight.

Do You Bump!!!
Bounce!!!
Or—Bowl Along
IN YOUR AUTOMOBILE?

If your car has no shock absorber on it you Bump!!!
If it is equipped with an air shock absorber you Bounce!!!
But if your car is equipped with the Plentie Glycerine Shock Preventer you can BOWL ALONG—
Rough roads or car tracks won't shake you up, for the shock is lost in a cylinder of glycerine. The frame of the car rests on rods which plunge into the cylinders of glycerine at every jolt. It is liquefied—there is no rebound or any discomfort. Ask the man who has them. No shock absorber manufacturer is willing to accept my challenge of \$5000 a side for a public test.



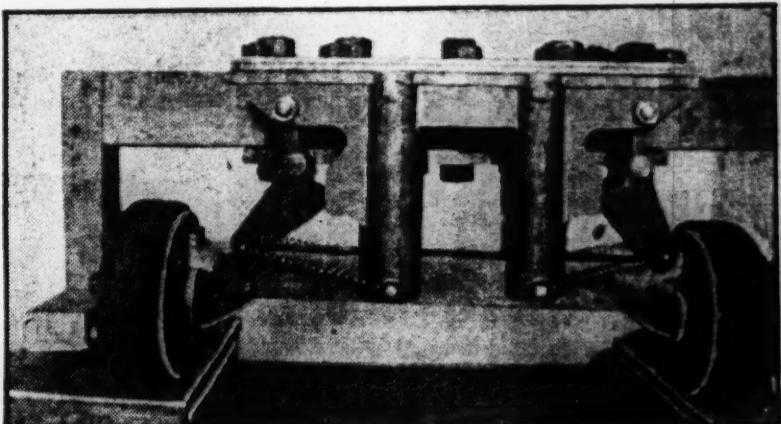
Two months free trial and two years guarantee. No charge for attaching. For particulars and testimonials of satisfied customers apply to

ERNST FLENTJE,

1643 CAMBRIDGE STREET,
Cambridge, Mass.

New York Branch, Auto Bldg., cor. 64th and Broadway, fourth floor. Chicago Branch, 3005 Sheridan Road.

Non-Skid Device for Automobiles



LONDON—Although embodying a great many advantages over the old-fashioned horse-drawn bus, there has been one difficulty connected with the motor-omnibus which has so far remained unconquered. When the roads are slightly wet or greasy, the motor-bus has a decided tendency to "skid," with the result that quite a considerable number of lamp-posts are laid low during the course of the year. It is said that one motor-omnibus company tried some 200 inventions and devices to prevent the skidding of these huge vehicles during last year, but none were satisfactory.

A device has now, however, been patented and has passed successfully through some most exhaustive trials. It was submitted to one firm who proved it to be so successful on the road that they prepared a special track, covered with grease and arranged so as to be most favorable to skidding, but even then the bus, weighing some 4½ tons, could not be induced to make a sideslip.

The invention consists of an axle hung from the main axle of the car, but free to move up or down, as shown in the illustration, being attached to plungers working in vertical sleeves or guides. The two wheels shown are the first experimented with, the wheels finally adopted being cone-shaped and the ends

WAUGH PRODUCTS VERY POPULAR

One of the many instances where carriage manufacturing companies have made marked success in entering the automobile field is that of the Charles Waugh Company of Cambridge. Recently it has increased its sphere of usefulness by catering to the demand for reliable motor trucks. This company has the agency for the American truck and special bodies to meet individual requirements are made at the Cambridge factory.

A large number of these American trucks are now giving satisfactory service in Boston and vicinity. The United Shoe Machinery Company has a five-ton truck in commission, which makes round trips between Beverly and Boston. The Highland Coal Company of Somerville has purchased two 3½-ton trucks, and Jackson Caldwell & Co. of Somerville are successfully operating a two-ton truck, built to order for furniture moving and general express business.

It is the aim of the Charles Waugh Company to build bodies to suit every customer, from the heavy five and seven-ton trucks to the light delivery wagons of 1000-pounds capacity, and also sightseeing cars. Two of these sight-seeing cars were built at their shops this last spring, and all the sight-seeing cars furnished the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition were made by the American Motor Truck Company, which the Charles Waugh Company represents.

The proper construction of

carriage manufacturing companies

are now being made

by the Charles Waugh Company.

Moreover, they have acquired and kept this reputation

in the one and only way that such a reputation could be

permanently established—by delivering the kind of service

every motorist wants—good, reliable service and lots

of it.

Their success, however, is but a logical sequence of cause and effect.

Twenty-eight years' experience in the manufacture of carriage goods.

The family of the newest and finest equipped

rubber plant in the world.

A system of inspection that leaves absolutely no

loose holes for defective materials or construction.

A large roomy dispensary for the

entire organization to produce a tire that will "deliver the goods" anywhere and always, regardless of its production cost.

The secret to Morgan & Wright tires is an advantage in their

making that cannot be produced more than ordinary results.

This "advantage" is best proven by the decreased tire

bills and increased tire mileage of the host of motorists who use them.

A few hundred miles of driving on one or two Morgan &

Wright tires, using them in connection with other makes, will

convince you that there is an actual dollar-and-cents-reason

for the testimony you hear on every hand that—

MORGAN & WRIGHT TIRES ARE GOOD TIRES

You Who Are Seeking to Better Your Tire Service

Cannot but be impressed by this significant fact—

Morgan & Wright Tires

are and have been by the only known tire dealers and car manufacturers a "GOOD TIRES."

Moreover, they have acquired and kept this reputation

in the one and only way that such a reputation could be

permanently established—by delivering the kind of service

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convince you that there is an actual dollar-and-cents-reason

for the testimony you hear on every hand that—

Morgan & Wright, Detroit

LONG AUTO TEST IS SUCCESSFUL

Mitchell Ranger Crosses the Continent and Delivers Message From General Wood to General Weston.

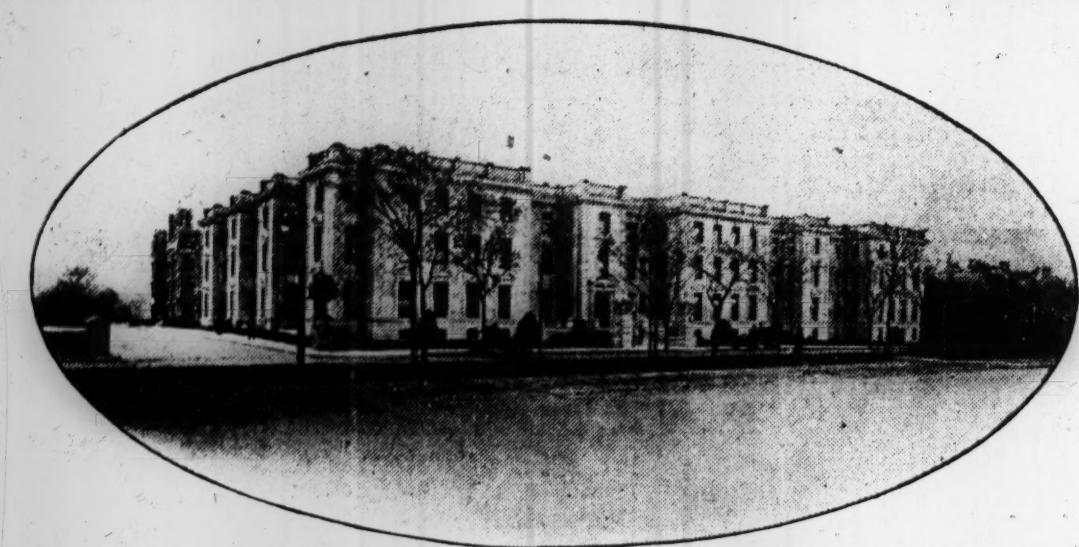
When Private M. E. Parrott, N. Y.; Lieut. B. B. Rosenthal, and Driver Frank X. Zirbie last Sunday terminated the first transcontinental motor trip ever essayed in this country for military purposes, in the United States government reservation at the Presidio, San Francisco, amid considerable pomp, and the official message intrusted to the expedition in New York by Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, was delivered to Maj.-Gen. John F. Weston's post adjutant, the United States army officers declared the successful termination of the long test had established an epoch in transcontinental military operations.

Instituted to prove to General Wood that the automobile could play the part in modern war maneuvers that he thought it could, the military expedition was gladly undertaken by Private Parrott after he had been assured that the Mitchell Ranger, first of the 1910 product of the Racine, Wis., factory, to be turned out under the personal supervision of Designer Bate, would be at his disposal. Pilot Zirbie, who had become nationally famous for his participation in 24-hour races, and Lieutenant Rosenthal, a member of the veteran corps of the Spanish-American war forces, volunteered to help make the 3524 mile trip successful.

The khaki-clad forces in the Mitchell Ranger, after passing through 12 states and more vicissitudes than the original "Forty-Niners" encountered, made the last few days of the journey seem like a brush through a land of promise, compared to the hard period in Wyoming. A detail of soldiers under Lieut. W. H. Homer, sent to escort the Mitchell Ranger from Stockton to San Francisco, added so emphatically to the military appearance of the expedition that thousands were quite prepared for the report that Uncle Sam's men would dash into the Presidio on the most important automobile mission the war department ever attempted.

The car, with military paraphernalia, axes, ropes, block and tackle, etc., weighed 4050 pounds. Despite this great weight the car was

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AND RESORTS



All Rooms
Are
Beautifully
Furnished

Boston's Great Winter Home Hotel Beaconsfield BROOKLINE

We are now showing suites for Winter Season.
SINGLE ROOM AND BATH..... \$12.00 to \$15.00 per week
TWO-ROOM SUITES AND BATH..... 25.00 to 40.00 per week
3-ROOM SUITES AND BATH..... 45.00 to 60.00 per week

Meals—American plan at regular first-class rates. Transient rate, American plan, \$5.00 per day. Two lines of Reservoir electric from subway. B. & A. P. R. steam trains direct from South Station and Trinity place to Beaconsfield station on our own property.

TELEPHONE BROOKLINE 1370.

Owned and Operated by Henry M. Whitney.

Music by
Carl Behr
Symphony
Orchestra

Rice's Restaurant and Bakery SEATTLE, WASH.

Copley Square Hotel 150 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BOSTON

The ASHBURTON 9 ASHBURTON PLACE, BOSTON

A minute walk from State and Court House. Rooms by the day, week, month or year. Tel. 2239 May. M. H. BURBANK.

Family Hotel, located in the finest residential section of "West End." Very convenient to down town. Terms reasonable.

On every floor, hot and cold water.

Tennis courts. Manual Training Department. Atmosphere homelike and wholesome.

Careful and sympathetic attention given to the needs of each individual boy along the lines of moral development.

For information and booklet, address

MOUNT IDA SCHOOL NEWTON, MASS.

Evening Courses Association Institute.

BOSTON Y. M. C. A.—14TH YEAR

America's leading Evening School; offers commercial, technical, scientific and industrial courses over 100 lines. 125 instructors. 3 buildings. 200 students per year. Catalog upon request. Name subject which interests you. Address FRANK P. SPEARIE, Educational Director, 458 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. Back Bay 4400.

YAKIMA IS SHORT OF FRUIT TREES

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash.—It is asserted that there is a decided shortage in fruit trees in the valley due to the heavy demand for planting and to the fact that the nurseries, known as the trust, have been getting a corner on the supply.

The price of young trees has advanced from 2 to 3 cents each. This increase will not be greatly felt by the ranchers who will do the planting, but it will make a great difference with the nurserymen who plant the trees.

HIGH SCHOOL TO BE DEDICATED. ROCKLAND, Mass.—The new high school building costing \$60,000 will be ready Oct. 4. It will be thrown open for inspection shortly afterward and will be dedicated Friday evening, Oct. 8.

It has determined that its work will require the undivided attention of each of its members, and Professor Emery will therefore secure necessary leave from Yale. Mr. Reynolds' resignation as assistant secretary of the treasury is already in the hands of the President.

Sailings from Hamburg.

President Grant, for New York.

Kaiser Auguste Victoria, for New

York.

Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for New

York.

New York, for New York.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New

York.

Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New

York.

Sailings from London.

Minneapolis, for New York.

Sailings from Glasgow.

Fernsia, for New York.

Numidian, for Boston.

Caledonia, for New York.

Sailings from Bremen.

George Washington, for New York.

Sept. 29 Oct. 2

Sept. 29 Oct

Supplies for the Women Folk

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS



She Disliked DUSTING

She disliked it until she got a HOWARD DUSTLESS DUSTER, and then she "didn't mind it a bit," because every article of furniture could be cleaned quickly and easily in no time, and not a particle of dust was set afloat in the air to settle somewhere else. Her DUSTLESS hands work just as soon as it touches them. Wouldn't you like a duster like this? You can have a small sample free to test its merits. **FILL OUT AND MAIL THE COUPON TODAY.**

Howard Dustless-Duster Co.
164-C Federal St., Boston, Mass.
Send Free Sample to

Name _____
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HOWARD
TRADE
DUSTLESS-DUSTER
MADE

PAINTING, HARDWOOD FINISHING

WHITENING, TINTING AND GLAZING
Orders promptly executed. First-class work.
Reasonable prices. C. H. SEETON & CO. (EST. 1879), 10 Cambria st. Tel. B. B. 2490.

ENGINEERING FEAT ON NEW ROADBED

Line Through Palouse Canyon Into Snake River Country Will Soon Be Under Construction.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Portions of the North Coast Railway Company's Spokane-Walla Walla line through the Palouse canyon, southwest of Spokane, will cost from \$100,000 to \$200,000 a mile to make a perfect roadbed. The branch is the extension into the Snake river country, and will be connected with the main line from Spokane to Seattle, Portland and Tacoma. It presents numerous engineering feats and means the boring of several tunnels through the rock walls of the canyon.

Robert E. Strahorn, president of the company, announces that 55 consecutive miles of right-of-way have been surveyed from Cheney, Wash., 16 miles west of Spokane, adding that contracts for the construction work will be awarded as soon as the Spokane franchise is secured and complications with the Northern Pacific and the Spokane & Seattle roads are settled.

The route is practically an air line from Cheney southwesterly to a point on the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound road east of Cow creek, where connection will be made with the Earling line. After reaching the Palouse canyon the builders will encounter numerous engineering difficulties.

Leaving the Milwaukee, the route follows Cow creek through the Palouse canyon to a point eight miles above Snake river and eight miles below Riparia, where it will cross the river over a steel bridge 265 feet in height and 3000 feet in length. The road will cross the Spokane, Portland & Seattle road, paralleling the north bank of the Snake river, and the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company's line on the south bank, at that point. The crossing will be made 250 feet above both lines.

COMPANY TO SEEK NEW ENTERPRISES

Corporation Is Being Formed in Fort Worth, Tex., to Attract Business Firms to Locate in Western City.

FORT WORTH, Tex.—A corporation is being organized to be capitalized for \$100,000 to encourage the location of new enterprises in this city. The application for a charter is being drafted by an attorney to be submitted at a banquet of business men to be held next week.

A tract of land of 120 acres has been secured by the board of trade upon which factories and jobbing houses may be located, owing to its convenience to the railroad yards. This tract lies between the Texas & Pacific and Interurban tracks. Efforts will be made to use the \$100,000 capital for the subscription to stocks for enterprises that might be thus interested.

The plan in substance consists of forming an organization separate and distinct from the Board of Trade and Factory Club, with stock at \$1000 per share, which will be subscribed to prospective enterprises at the discretion of the stockholders.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

CLEANSERS

Of ladies' and gentlemen's clothing, draperies, lace curtains, furs, robes, blankets, carpets, rugs, furniture, etc. COLD STORAGE FOR FURS AND CLOTHING.

E. R. Flint Naphtha Cleansing Co.

Our new location, 8 HAMILTON PLACE.

Established 1875.

Tel. 2827 OX.

No Possible Wear

Your heels won't slip and rub holes in your stockings or be uncomfortable if you wear this wonderful little heel protector inside your low shoes. Simply a kid-skin curtain—flexible and easily adjusted—the heel.

Racine Heel Protector slides with the heel—making wear on the stockings impossible—walking no effort.

Sent prepaid for 25 cents—just slip it into an envelope. Your money back if you want it after you've worn it.

In three colors—black and white—for men and children.

Racine Heel Protector Co.

Box 99 Racine, Wis.

CHIMNEY SWEEP

Consult W. E. SMITH CO. if your chimney has a poor draft, or needs to be swept or repaired; we do work in Boston or suburbs. 16 Chancery pl., Jamaica Plain. Telephone 308-1 Jam.

A. MARKOVITZ

Successor to LOUGEE & CO., Upholsterers and Furniture Repairs. STEAM CARPET CLEANING. Carpets made and laid. Furniture packers. 218 W. NEWTON ST.

DESCRIBES NEW TORPEDO CRAFT

American Officer Details the Working of the French Hertzian Wave Dirigible Dreadnought Destroyer.

NEW YORK.—The Hertzian wave dirigible torpedo boat, which the French war authorities believe will easily destroy the most powerful Dreadnought without the least danger to the operator, was described recently by Lieut. Nicholas J. Halpine, U. S. N., retired, who submitted such a machine to the United States government several years ago.

"The torpedo is controlled entirely by means of the Hertzian waves," he said. "With nothing in hand but a 10-inch square board with a pointer and circle of metal spots and nothing connecting with the torpedo boat but a small wire weighing 45 pounds to the mile, a man can stand on shore or on shipboard and by simply moving the pointer on the small board from one spot to the other run the torpedo boat at the rate of 12 miles an hour, make it dive, flat on the surface, attack a battleship a mile away, and then steer the torpedo boat back whence it started."

STOCKTON MINING TIMES RECALLED

California City Prepares for a Novel Celebration in Remembrance of the Days of "Forty-Nine."

STOCKTON, Cal.—Stockton is planning a unique celebration of the "Rush of '49," for early November. It will be the sixtieth anniversary of the time when the gold diggings in California brought the rush from the East. Stockton was a focal point.

It is proposed to turn Hunter place into a mining camp of the early days. There will be published daily a typical journal of the early-day period, and the arrival of the stage bringing the mail will be a daily event. It is proposed that during the week of the celebration the citizens of Stockton wear flannel shirts, overalls and high boots.

The arrangements have been placed in the hands of committees from the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants Association, with R. B. Oullahan as chairman. It is hoped to bring to Stockton during the celebration all the "forty-niners" in the state.

MAILS TO YUKON TO BE CURTAILED

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The public is advised by the postoffice department that the season of closed navigation on the Yukon river is at hand, and that the last steamer for the north conveying all classes of matter, will leave Vancouver on or about Oct. 1. After that period only the following classes of mail matter can be sent onward in mails from White Horse.

Letters (in their usual and ordinary form); post cards, singly wrapped newspapers and periodicals from the office of publication or from authorized newsdealers addressed to the public libraries, to newspaper publishers and to individual subscribers, transient newspapers and third-class matter of all kinds, except books, trade circulars, circulars and samples of merchandise.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

PRESERVING SEASON**SAFETY VALVE JARS**

Made of heavy glass. We are the manufacturers' agent, and guarantee these jars.

Fruit Canners

Fruit Pressers

PRESERVE KETTLES

ALL KINDS

Jelly Tumblers, Jelly Presses,

Jelly Bags with stands, Jelly Strainers, Tamis Cloth.

SEE OUR NEW Spoon Holder for Kettles.

CHARLES HALLET & CO.

(In business 40 years.)

UPHOLSTERERS,

CARPET CLEANERS AND LAYERS

248 W. Newton st. Tel. 2100 B. B.

Painting and Paper Hanging

Hardwood floors of all kinds relinished. Paint cleaned, paper renovated.

PHILIP SHURDUT, 63 Dundee st. Boston. Tel. 3205 B. B.

GALV. IRON ASH BARRELS

Now is the time to buy ash barrels; \$3.00 each.

MADE OF IRON. Not of range. Large sizes.

Painted with a mixture of linseed oil and turpentine.

Brushes, Feather Dusters, Sponges and Chamomile Skins.

H. H. WORCESTER & CO., 35 Exchange st.

NEVERSHIRNK CO., 19 Union st. Boston

NOW IS THE TIME to sell household furniture or merchandise of any description; spot cash paid for the same, wherever located.

N. M. Hatch, 8 Park Sq., Boston

Carpet Cleaning and Upholstering

Furniture repaired; mattresses renovated; first-class work. JAMES HARPER & CO., 70-81 Bow st., Somerville. Tel. 675-1 Som.

COAL and WOOD

T. H. MATHEWS & CO., 125 Columbus Ave. Tel. Tremont 294.

ADAMS & SWETT CO.

Established 1852.

CARPET BEATING, VACUUM CLEANING, NAPHTHA CLEANSING

130 Kemble Street, Roxbury

Telephone Rox. 1071 and 1209.

Price Lists and Estimates Furnished.

THE ENOCH ROBINSON

Colonial, Antique and Special Hardware

Workshops, Brass Works of all kinds, required.

Expert Workmen. G. N. WOOD & CO., Props. 39 and 31 Cornhill. Established 1839.

IMPORTED and domestic rugs carefully repacked; taken out or done at home at owner's MME. ELAINE, 3 Taylor st., off Dwight st.

PLUMBING, steam and gas fitting. M. A. CARDER.

WAXED PAPER

WAXED PAPER FOR HOUSEHOLD USE.

20 large sheets mailed on receipt of a dime. CLIMAX MILLS, Hamburg, N. J.

MISS CUNNINGHAM, 40 Winter st., r. 31.

PROMPT ATTENTION given to personal or household shopping without charge or compensation to seller. MRS. A. CONNELLY, 300 Manhattan ave., New York city.

COAL AND WOOD—12 bushels kindling wood, \$1. RESCUE MISSION, 65 W. Dedham st. Tel. Tre. 735-1.

M. A. CARDER.

PLUMBING, steam and gas fitting. S. ARONSON, Mfg. Furrier, 43 West st.

...Millinery Opening...

RADLO

240 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON.

FURS ALTERED, DYED, PAIRED, MADE

Furs bought, sold and exchanged.

MISS EUSTIS

LADIES' HATTER

232 Aspinwall Ave., Suite 2, Brookline.

Model always exhibited. Tuesdays and Fridays excepted.

Phone Brookline 2880-1.

MILLINERY

MADELINE FOSTER

The Copley, Washington Ave., Telephone 2196-5 Back Bay

Trimming \$1.00

Making and Trimming \$2.00

MISS EUSTIS

LADIES' HATTER

232 Aspinwall Ave., Suite 2, Brookline.

Model always exhibited. Tuesdays and Fridays excepted.

Phone Brookline 2880-1.

...Millinery Opening...

RADLO

240 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON.

RATES

**One insertion, 12 cents a line,
three or more insertions, 10 cents
a line.**

Classified Advertisements

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 168 Michigan Ave.

TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

AUCTIONS

By Pemberton Sales Co., Auctioneers.
PEMBERTON SQUARE, BOSTON.

A Sale of Certain Goods in Harvard Storage Warehouse on the Premises, Church St., Harvard Square, Cambridge, Tuesday, Sept. 28, at 10:30 O'Clock, Consisting in Part of Modern and Antique Furniture:

Such as complete dining room outfit in mahogany; 2 tables; 8 chairs; cabinet; side board; etc.; 2 antique leather secretary; highboy; 2 card tables; sofa; desk; arm and rocking chairs; 3 barrels of china; several oil paintings and engravings; two chafing dishes; brass bound camphor wood chest; draperies; rugs; antiques; mirrors; etc., etc.

There are sold also certain trunks and other articles which the manager of the warehouse reserves the right to withdraw any lot when sufficient goods have been bid off to cover charges and expenses.

Exhibition Monday, one to five. Sale, Tuesday regardless of weather conditions.

DENTISTRY

DR. FREDERICK W. BANCROFT, Dentist. Hours 9 to 5; tel. Oxford 835-3. Room 611, 100 Boylston st., Boston.

DR. ROWLAND W. BAILEY, DENTIST. Telephone Mass. 502-2, 1618 Stout St., Denver, Colo.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

AUTOMOBILES

**Special Bargain
WHO WANTS IT?
1907 Marmon
Touring Car
FULLY EQUIPPED**

**Harcourt Motor Market
9-11 HARCOURT ST.
OR St. Botolph. Tel. 4178 B. B.**

**PEERLESS AND PIERCE
TOURING CARS
Touring Cars and Landaulets to rent, 5 and 7 passengers, by the hour, day or month.**

**FRANK McCANN
34 CAMBRIA ST., BACK BAY, BOSTON.
Tel. 4000 B. B.**

MAXWELL CAR 1909

**TOURING CAR, 4-cylinder 30-H. P., extra
room and tubes, top, glass wind shield,**

Presto tank, etc.; just out of shop; Mrs. M. R. DANIELS, Maxwell Garage, Boylston street.

NATIONAL '07

COMPLETELY EQUIPPED, touring car in good condition; extra shoes and tubes; Presto tank; bargain for some one. Address A. 430 Monitor Office.

1908 MAXWELL

FOR SALE—One 4-cylinder 1908 Maxwell

four-burner; equipped and guaranteed.

DOUGIE MOTOR VEHICLE CO., 25 Irvington st., Boston, Mass.; tel. 4150 Back Bay.

AUTOMOBILES TO LET

1008 Packards, M. O. NUTTER, Brown's Garage, 70 Brimmer st., Boston, Mass.; phone, Haymarket 13. Formerly at 15 Berkeley st.

TODAY'S PRODUCE MARKET

PRICES FIGURED ON A WHOLESALE BASIS.

FRUIT—PRODUCE**Steamer Arrivals.**

The Norfolk steamer due in Boston tomorrow has 2000 bags peanuts aboard.

The Savannah steamer, "Nacoochee," due in Boston Monday, has 23 boxes fruit.

Potatoes By Rail.

Potatoes from Aroostook county, Maine, passed Bangor (24 hours, closing 8 o'clock this morning); 23 cars for Boston and 71 cars for other points.

Receipts All Sources Past 24 Hours.

Twenty-six cars and 473 barrels potatoes, 1541 barrels sweet potatoes; 386 barrels apples, 3 barrels pears, 281 barrels cranberries, 3250 baskets plums, 647 crates cantaloupes, 5 boxes quinces, 40 boxes cucumbers, 3 cars onions, 62,900 baskets, 7431 crates and 317 boxes grapes, 3558 baskets, 788 crates and 1630 boxes peaches, 2246 boxes California oranges, 146 boxes grape fruit.

New York Fruit and Produce.

Prices for the Old Mission packing of Valencia late oranges were slightly higher Friday than they were Thursday, but the market otherwise was practically unchanged.

Miliori and Sorrento lemons sold about the same as Wednesday.

California Citrus Shipments

Week ending Sept. 22, 233 cars oranges, 10 cars lemons; same time last year, 75 cars oranges, 43 cars lemons.

Denia Onion Receipts

Receipts to date, 157,545 crates; same time last year, 157,225 crates; total receipts last season, 215,000 crates.

AUCTION SALES OF FRUIT.

H. Harris & Co. will sell Monday at 9 a. m. at Charlestown, 10 cars California deciduous fruit, 2 cars Colorado peaches and 5 cars California oranges.

The Boston Fruit Auction Company will sell Monday, at 7 a. m., at 46 Clinton street, 1 car New York state peaches.

The Boston Fruit Auction Company will sell Monday, at 9 a. m., at Charlestown, 1 car California oranges.

PROVISIONS**Eastern Pork Market.**

Fresh ribs 16½c, short ribs 16½c, fresh shoulders 12½c, fresh skinned shoulders 12½c, smoked shoulders 12½c, sausage medium 13½c, small 13½c, frankforts 10½c, bologna 8½c, pressed ham 14½c, plain and sweet pickled shoulders 12½c, plain pickled briskets 13½c, bacon 19½c, smoked hams large 15½c, small 15½c, skinned 16½c, boiled 22c, lard, leaf rendered 15½c, pure 14½c, compound 9c, barrel hams 82c, heavy backs 82c, medium backs 82c, light backs 82c, end backs 82c, lean ends 82c, bacon 12½c.

Movement of hogs at the principal western points for Sept. 25 as compared with the corresponding date last year.

Receipts to date, 157,545 crates; same time last year, 157,225 crates; total receipts last season, 215,000 crates.

POLTRY.

Market steady. Northern and eastern: Chickens, fancy, 4½ pounds up, 24c/25c, do., medium size, 19c/20c, broilers, 20c, fowls, fancy, 16c, do, fair to good, 16c/18c, ducks 18c/19c, geese 16c/19c, western dry packed, in boxes, fowls, size, large, 18½c, do, medium, 16c/17c.

FLOUR

Mill shipments, spring patents \$5.50/cwt, 5.90, clears \$4.65/cwt, winter patents \$5.50/cwt, 5.75, straights \$5.20/cwt, 5.50, clear \$5.60/cwt, Kansas patent in jute \$5.25/cwt, 5.75, rye flour \$4.10/cwt, graham \$4.35/cwt.

TIMBER ACREAGE BRINGS BIG PRICES

SEATTLE, Wash.—The Stimson Mill Company of this city purchased from the Ft. Blakeley Mill Company 2200 acres of timber land in Snohomish county, located near the mill town of Bryant, for \$300,000 cash. The property purchased contains approximately 130,000,000 feet of standing timber. Two thirds of the trees are Douglas fir and the remainder chiefly cedar. This is the largest single transaction in standing timber in western Washington in more than a year.

HUGE LOG RAFTS WILL GO TO SEA

CLATSCHANIE Jr.—The ocean-going raft works of the Benson Lumber Company of Clatschanie and San Diego, Cal., which have been idle for the past two months, started up this week and will proceed, with a regular crew of about one dozen men, to build these monster rafts for shipment to California next summer.

A new crude 1000 feet long, constructed last spring but never used, has been put in use and future rafts will carry about 6,000,000 feet of logs.

SUPERDREADNOUGHT LAUNCHED.

HAMBURG.—The world's first "super-dreadnought" was privately launched here today. Germany is building five other "superdreadnoughts" and her intention is to have four dreadnoughts and six "superdreadnoughts" in the effort to make her German navy superior to the British.

ROOM AND BOARD

**Transients Accommodated
HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION.
New York—City-Rooms and board.
27 WEST 93D STREET.
Convenient to Riverside Drive and Central Park West.**

MISS J. E. RANKIN.

ROXBURY, 21 Savin st., near Warren st. Unfurnished sunny parlor; also bath; bathroom floor; h. and c. water; also hall and side entrance; large windows; entrance doors; detached house; privilege of getting own breakfast; singly or en suite; private American.

CHICAGO—Norman Park—Fine large rooms; meals; Address E. B. Carter Monitor, 510 Orchestra bldg., Chicago.

GENEVA, Switzerland—Home for two to four young ladies in private French family. Address: Mrs. H. S. Smith, 280 Central ave., Geneva, N. Y.

160 ST. BOTOLPH ST.—Desirable rooms; running water in each room. Terms reasonable. Telephone B. B. 1474-1.

CAMBRIDGE, near Harvard University—Furnished and unfurnished rooms. MRS. A. C. MACLEAN, 51 Diana st.

250 W. NEWTON ST., cor. of St. Botolph. Square and side rooms; hot and cold water; telephone, 421. Address: MRS. SCOTT.

Two large, newly furnished rooms in refined home; pleasant surroundings. 76 St. Stephen st.

33 EAST 31ST ST., New York—Rooms single or en suite; excellent home cooking.

BACK BAY, 232 W. Newton st.—Elegant furnished parlor and square room; h. w. heat; con. h. w.; tel.

PLEASANT, sunny room for gentleman; newly furnished; \$2.50. Apply MRS. STILL, 125 Marlboro st.

TO LET—Narrowly furnished rooms; continuous h. and c. water; \$2 to \$8 per week. 250 Greenwich pk.

230 HUNTINGTON AVE., suite 4—Large room; 3 windows, fireplace, steam heat; 2 sunlit sunny rooms.

72 GAINSBORO ST., suite 1—Two furnished rooms; continuous hot water; private home.

TO LET—Large, newly furnished; continuous h. and c. water; \$2 to \$8 per week. 250 Greenwich pk.

EDUCATIONAL HOME

HOME of education and refinement for 2 or 3 boys; model library, schools, "gym," tutoring and special oversight available. Address: M. E. ROUGH.

BOARD AND ROOM WANTED

WANTED—for lady and infant, two furnished room in private family; suitable for student; all modern conveniences; references required. J. D. ROTCH.

BACK BAY, 14 Cumberland st., cor. St. Botolph. House recently renovated; 2 front parlors, 2 square rooms; con. h. w.; tel.

LARGE WELL-FURNISHED ROOM—First floor, suitable for business purposes; also handsome room, second floor; Ruthendall, 32 Adams st., Pitchfork, Mass.

ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—Unfurnished room, top floor; rent must be reasonable; also within 10 minutes' walk of Massachusetts ave., Back Bay. Address R 482, Monitor Office.

STUDENT desires work in exchange for board and room; private family; Boston or suburbs. A. 278, Monitor Office.

ROOMS TO LET

NEW YORK, 180 W. 81st st.—Handsome suite of two rooms, newly decorated; convenient bath; refined surroundings. SCOTT.

15 FAIRFIELD ST., suite 4, 2d floor—One large, sunny room; also rear room; telephone; business man or woman preferred.

3 NEWLY for con. fr. rms.; st. h. con. h. w.; suitable for students. THE FENWAY, Suite 3, 780 Huntington ave.

TEACHER OF SINGING

Mrs. Mary Hance Skinner

Specialist in tone production. For terms apply Carnegie Studios, 50th st. and 7th ave., New York city.

PIANOS WANTED

WANTED—For sale, piano, 88 keys, 5 ft. 10 in. long, 3 ft. 6 in. wide, 2 ft. 6 in. high. Address: Mrs. H. C. 120 Franklin st., Boston.

TEACHER OF SINGING

Mr. Frank Brown

Lawyer

Pioneer Bldg. Seattle, Wash.

Miss Jessie Fremont Grant

TEACHER OF SINGING

Suite 2, 118 Hemenway st., Boston.

ALICE MAY HOLMAN

Pianoforte, Leschetzky Method, Harmony.

Tel. conn. 11 Pearl st., Dorchester.

Frederick W. Wodell

Teacher of singing, Conchiglione, Piero Bldg., Copely sq.

Conductor People's Choral Union.

MISS STICKNEY

TEACHER OF VIOLIN—Some experience particularly successful with children; references if desired. Address 23 Rowena st., Dorchester Center.

BEGINNERS wanted for violin and piano at reasonable prices; best of references. Address: MRS. WHEELER-BARRY, 123 Madison sq., Branch, New York.

MASTER MUSIC STUDIOS

M. DUBLE SCHIELE, Director.

2789 Broadway, N. Y. C.

OPENS OCT. 11, 1909.

Miss Jessie Fremont Grant

BOSTON STOCK MARKET QUIET, PRICES STEADY

New York Stocks Are Not
Largely Traded in Locally
—Gains Made by Osceola
and Arizona Commercial.

U. S. STEEL IS FIRM

Although the New York Stock Exchange was closed today on account of the Hudson Fulton celebration, there was no appreciable difference in the trading of New York stocks on the Boston market. This was largely attributed to poor wire service. In fact, the transactions in such stocks as Union Pacific, Amalgamated Copper, Sugar, American Telephone & Telegraph, United States Steel, which at times are largely bought on the local market for New York account, were of rather small volume. Prices held generally steady, however, and in some instances appreciable advances were made.

Following the higher London cables for U. S. Steel common the stock opened fractionally higher in Boston than the closing price in New York yesterday and held its advance. The preferred was in demand around 128½. Union Pacific held around yesterday's New York prices but the stock was very lightly dealt in. American Telephone & Telegraph improved fractionally, selling above 144. American Sugar opened unchanged at 135½ and improved fractionally. Amalgamated Copper at 82¾ was up ¾ at the opening on better prospects for the metal market but reacted

Calumet & Hecla was off 10 points at 67½. Shannon was moderately active around 16½ to 16¾. Arizona Commercial at 47¾ was up ¾ at the opening. It later advanced above 48. American Zinc opened unchanged at 32½ and improved to 32¾. North Butte was off ¾ at 61 at the opening. It improved to 61½, but fell back about a point. Osceola at 150 was up 2 points and advanced to 152. Boston Lowell sold at 228, an advance of 3 points over the last previous sale.

There was some activity in United Shoe Machinery. It opened unchanged at 65½ and reacted to 64¾. Boston & Corbin opened at 21½ and advanced to 22½. East Butte rose from 11½ to 12. Lake Copper was off ½ at 36½ and improved fractionally. U. S. Oil was 34¾, Eastern Steamship advanced from 78½ to 80.

DIVIDENDS

The Wheeling Steel & Iron Company declared a dividend of 2 per cent, payable Oct. 4 to stock of record today.

The Standard Underground Cable Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable Oct. 9 to stock of record Oct. 4.

The American Screw Company has declared a dividend of 2 per cent on the capital stock, payable Sept. 30 to stockholders of record Sept. 23.

The Providence Telephone Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a share, payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record Sept. 20.

The Market National Bank of Brighton has declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Oct. 1.

The Tonopah Mining Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 per cent and an extra dividend of 10 per cent, payable Oct. 21.

The Union Railway, Gas & Electric Company of New York declared an initial dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 23.

The Philadelphia Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its common stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 1.

The Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific Railway Company declared a dividend of 5 per cent. This is the first dividend since 1907, when 5 per cent was declared.

The New Orleans & Northeastern Railway Company has declared an annual dividend of 5 per cent. In 1908 4 per cent was declared, in 1907 6 per cent.

The Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the preferred stock payable Oct. 15, to stockholders of record Oct. 1.

The Dallas Electric Corporation has declared a semi-annual dividend of 83 per share on the first preferred stock and a dividend of \$2 per share on the second preferred stock, payable Oct. 11 to stockholders of record Oct. 1.

The Montreal Herald is informed that it is the intention of the directors of the Kerr Lake Mining Company to place the company's stock on a dividend basis of 30 per cent per annum. The prospective 30 per cent dividend will represent a payment of 37½ cents per share on Dec. 1.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the active stocks today:

	MINING.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sale.
Adventure	7	7	6	6	6	6
Arizona Commercial	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Butte Consol	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Calumet & Hecla	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Centennial	41	41	41	41	41	41
Copper Range	51	51	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Franklin	17 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Greene-Cananea	9	9	9	9	9	9
La Salle	16 1/2	16 1/2	16	16	16	16
Mass.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Michigan	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Nevada Cons.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
North Butte	61	61	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Old Colony Minng.	60c	60c	60c	60c	60c	60c
Osceola	150	152	150	152	152	152
Quincy	91	91	90	90	90	90
Shannon	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Superior Copper	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Trinity	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Utah Consolidated	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Wolverine	152	152	152	152	152	152

RAILROADS.

	Athelstop	11 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	11 1/2
Boston Elevated	123	123	128	128	128
Boston & Lowell	223	228	228	223	223
Fitchburg	132	132	132	132	132
N Y N H & H.	171	171	171	171	171
Union Pacific	202	202	202	202	202

TELEPHONES.

	Amer Tel & Tel	144	144	144	144
Western Tel	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Amer Pneumatic	8	8	8	8
Amer Sugar	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Eastern Steamship	78 1/2	80	78 1/2	80	80
Edison Electric	252	252	252	252	252
Mackay Co pf	77	77	77	77	77
Mass Electric	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Mass Gas pf	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Seattle Elec Rts	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Seattle Electric	113	113	113	113	113
Seattle Electric pf	105	105	105	105	105
United Shoe Mac	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
United States Steel	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
U S Steel pf	125 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2

UNLISTED SECURITIES.

	American Amalg.	82	82	82	82
Amer Arctical Chem	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
American Woolen	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Amer Woolen pf	105	105	105	105	105
American Zinc	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Boston Con Copper	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
Boston & Corbin	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
East Butte	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Giroux	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Kerr Lake	7	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Lake Cooper	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Miami Copper	15	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
New Aradlan	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Nipissing	2 1/2	3	2 1/2	3	3
North Lake	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Rotary Blinz	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Superior & Boston	16	16	16	16	16
Swift & Co	110	110	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
U S Oil	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
U S Smelting	17 1/2	18	17 1/2	18	18
U S Smelting pf	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2

BONDS.

	American Tel & Tel	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
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**Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited.**

King Edward's Visit to East Stoke

His Majesty King Edward, who has been staying at Rufford Abbey on a visit to Lord and Lady Savile, recently paid a visit, accompanied by Lady Savile and party, to Newark and the neighborhood, traveling by motor-car. After visiting the ruins of the castle, his majesty proceeded to East Stoke, where the party was met by Lady Pancefote. The King returned to Rufford Abbey about an hour later. In the visit of his majesty to Lady Pancefote we are again reminded how much the work Lord Pancefote did for his King and country is appreciated. There are few men whose consecration to duty or whose capacity for work and fixed determination to surmount every obstacle could exceed that of the statesman who for so long represented Great Britain in the United States.

Talking one day with a friend, Lord Pancefote expressed his regret that he was not able to accomplish more, and when he was told that he had done more than most people in making history of a better kind, he referred to his early days when not more than 18 years of age he commenced to study law with a definite purpose, for he maintained that law as he conceived it was the foundation of all careers, the basis of all progress and enlightenment, and finally the foundation of the peace of all nations. The success Lord Pancefote achieved he attributed alone to the daily application

THE HOME FORUM

ALEXANDER POPE AT BINFIELD



POPEWOOD, BINFIELD, ENG.

The little village of Binfield, on the outskirts of Windsor forest, owes its chief interest to the fact that for 10 years it was the home of the poet Alexander Pope. Very little is known of his family, or of his own early years—beyond the fact that he was born in London in 1688—until his father bought a house and small estate at Binfield and came to live there in 1700. His only son, the future poet, was unable to pursue any systematic course of study; he was therefore allowed to follow his own way in everything. Thus his mornings were spent in desultory reading, his afternoons in roaming about the country.

One of his favorite haunts was a grove of beech trees which grew about half a mile from his father's house, and which has been called after him "Pope's Wood." On one of these beeches was cut the words "Here Pope sung"; when this tree was blown down in a gale the same words were carved on an adjoining tree. This has recurred several times since his day, and the words "Here Pope sung" are still to be seen marking the place where he spent so many hours of his solitary boyhood. When he came home in the evenings he used to write down the result of his meditations and in this way several juvenile poems were composed.

Although Twickenham is more constantly associated with the name of Pope, it was at Binfield that he first came into notice as a poet, and it was there he wrote the "Pas-

terals," the "Essay on Criticism," "Windsor Forest" and the "Rape of the Lock." The last named poem established his fame beyond dispute. Three thousand copies of it were sold in four days. He now began to feel the inconvenience of living so far away from London and from his booksellers, so in 1715 the Pope left Binfield and moved to Chiswick. Two years later the poet escort ed his mother to Twickenham, which became his permanent home. "The Rape of the Lock," which is generally considered Pope's masterpiece, has been described by Hazlitt as "the most exquisite specimen of filigree work ever invented." Apart from that, it is interesting as a true and realistic description of fashionable country house life in the days of Queen Anne.

It is said that Pope is not read nowadays—that the cold perfection of his style does not appeal to this impressionistic age. Be that as it may, no other writer, with the single exception of Shakespeare, has given us so many proverbs. "A little learning is a dangerous thing," "To err is human, to forgive divine," "One truth is clear—whatever is, is right," "An honest man's the noblest work of God," "Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined," "For fools rush in where angels fear to tread." Such phrases as these, and very many others, will surely continue to be household words as long as the English language is spoken.

**A Page of Interest to All
the Family**

HATS AND HISTORY

not, like the drama, be designedly converted into a mirror held up to culture? Cannot hats reflect the spirit of the age and reproduce characteristic and glorious achievement—the discovery of the north pole, the linking of the oceans, the drought, the skyscraper and what not? Should not the beautiful and the useful be united? Might not the march of feminine hats illustrate the march of invention and discovery? Even the simple life, the return to nature and the call of the wild can be represented in terms of millinery?

The idea is one that might be discussed by associations of savants as well as by dictators of fashion. "The hat in its reactions and influences"—what a subject!

Progress of Aviation

A few months ago, according to a Paris contemporary, an aeroplane was a rarity in France. Now biplanes and triplanes are manufactured and sold daily, and can be seen being despatched on wagons. In Maillet everywhere where one road formerly: "Separate parts for bicycles," one now reads: "Accessories for aeroplanes; separate parts for monoplanes and biplanes."

Anecdote of Lincoln

John Locke

The Newspaper

To serve thy generation, this thy fate:
Written in water, swiftly fades thy
name;
But he who loves his kind does, first and
late,
A work too great for fame.

—Mary Clemmer.

As to Finger Posts

No, cries a traveler, the French finger posts are not better than ours, except by the fact that they tell you where they are as well as whither you are going. They are, it is true, blue and white, but the chauffeur has to get down to read them. They are iron, and modern, and mean. Give us the good wooden English finger-post, with big black letters on its honest finger. Let us keep iron as long as we can out of our dear timbered country—the paltry little sign-post, the ugly railing. What makes Regent's park the one charming park in London? Nothing but its wooden paling.—London Chronicle.

There are great truths that pitch their shining tents
Outside our walls, and though but dimly seen
In the gray dawn, they will be manifest
When the light widens into perfect day.
—Longfellow.

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Hill and Harriman Railroad Contest

George H. Cushing has an article in the American Magazine, "Hill Against Harriman," which he calls the record of the 10 years struggle for railroad supremacy in the West. The summing up seems to be that the step-by-step fight for control of various roads through territories by these two men resulted when Harriman finally "wrested the Illinois Central from Hill," in neither having a monopoly, for both had prac-

Hill has worked in the tomorrow of things; Harriman today. Hill has won by projecting an idea ahead of him and working up to it; Harriman by thinking in present problems, and through opposition with the weight of his financial support. Hill's is the success of brain; Harriman's of money and organization.

tically parallel lines throughout the West. Mr. Cushing says that the men

of the West look east today upon an entirely different railroad prospect than was dreamed possible 10 or 12 years ago. The reason for that, as for the completion of the new transcontinental, is the same—the Hill-Harriman feud in the West, which gained for neither much of anything but additional responsibility, but has, meant the creation of a new commercial hope for the western people.

Friday, Feb. 19, 1864—As I went into the cabinet meeting, a fair plump lady came forward and insisted she must see the President only for a moment—wanted nothing. I made her request known to the President, who directed that she be admitted. She said her name was Holmes, that she belonged in Dubuque, Ia., was passing East and came from Baltimore expressly to have a look at President Lincoln. "Well, in the matter of looking at one another," said the President laughing, "I have altogether the advantage."—Diary of Gideon Wells.

How far from here to heaven!
Not very far, my friend;
A single, hearty step
Will all thy journey end.

Hold there! where runnest thou?
Know, heaven is in thee;
Seekest thou for God elsewhere?
His face thou'lt never see.

—Angelus Silesius, 1620.

The real success in business is not in great many workers, but in method and concentration which enable each man to do his fair share of the lifting.

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With Key to the Scriptures

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Mary Baker Eddy

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Academic Training

THE QUALITY OF REJOICING

Ruskin tells us that whatever we are doing we may always be sure that we cannot please God if we are not happy ourselves; and Stevenson's lines from "The Celestial Surgeon" are an inspiration to joyousness:

If I have faltered more or less
In my great task of happiness;
If I have moved along my race
And shown no glorious morning face;

Lord, thy most pointed pleasure take
And stab my spirit broad awake.

The quality of rejoicing is the quality which makes for upbuilding, progression, demonstration, realization, because it is founded upon the consciousness of spiritual possession, power, dominion; while the opposite quality of depression and discouragement is but the lowering portal which opens in the unconsciousness for the prince of darkness and his train.

One of the obtrusive and obstructive arguments of the adversary would produce a burdened sense in connection with the work which is set before us. If the individual is not awake to open the windows of his consciousness that the sunshine of perpetual rejoicing for the privilege of serving, or working, may stream in, bringing with it the realization of the omnipotence of good and the present possibility of all spiritual achievement, a false sense of labored effort, anxiety and personal responsibility may gather, under the guise of consecration, self-sacrifice or zealousness. It for his name." Joy is also named as one of the fruits of the Spirit.

turning from the Bible to our textbook, to lay his burden at God's feet and "bear the unrighteous of evil, and is able and if a king—having dominion over all Science and Health with Key to the Scriptur

es, by Mary Baker Eddy, whose pages author, as one who "is joyful to bear consolation to the sorrowing and healing to the sick," commits "to honest seekers for Truth" (Pref. p. xii.), we find constant admonitions to rejoice, with logical reasons therefor, and the way by which it may be accomplished. Indeed Mrs. Eddy has ever offered in her life an exalted and practical example of how one may "follow and rejoice all the rugged way." (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 308).

The discerning disciple does not wait for the clouds to lift before beginning his song; does not take sense evidence as the reason for not rejoicing, any more than he would wait for a patient to be well before beginning treatment; but right where the least cause for rejoicing seems to be, he realizes the greatest need for this reversing and transforming quality, which is able to give "beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness." The working power for good of righteous rejoicing spiritually apprehended, though denied by sense testimony, is witnessed to in countless instances of healing and deliverance. In his supreme demonstration, for others, at the tomb of Lazarus, the Master gave thanks before the surrounding circumstances pointed to any cause for rejoicing.

The quality of rejoicing lifts the one in whose heart it sings on strong wings of light over the dark shadows of earth, where the weight of evil ceases to press upon him, because he sees more clearly, the unreality of evil, and is able to lay his burden at God's feet and "bear the crown of the house is Godliness."

In Praise of Baseball

House Blessing

The beauty of the house is order.

The blessing of the house is contentment.

The glory of the house is hospitality.

The crown of the house is Godliness.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, September 25, 1909.

Hudson and Verrazzano

WE ARE welcoming the returning discoverers of the north pole. Henry Hudson set sail for the pole 301 years and two days before Dr. Frederick Cook planted there, as he says, the American flag. In the little Hopewell of sixty tons the English navigator left the Thames on April 19, 1607, on the first of his four epic voyages in quest of a northwest or a northeast passage by the polar regions to China and the Indies. He failed in his attempt, turning back at 80 deg., but through his investigations of the trade prospects for the Muscovy company, on this, as on his second voyage, he became the "father" of the English whale fisheries of Spitzbergen, which thereby was to become the great base for the polar research of the nineteenth century. Henry Hudson's name never sounds so well and bold as when the talk is of the pole and polar heroes.

We are celebrating the tercentenary of the exploration of the Hudson river. Navigators had sailed by; none had sailed up. That was left to Henry Hudson, this time in the employ of the Dutch East India Company, but ever in quest of the northern passage. It was his third voyage and with his Halve Maan he sailed up the Atlantic coast seeking a passage in about 40 deg. latitude, following the advice and map sent him by his friend, Capt. John Smith of Virginia. Two routes had lain before the navigator when he set sail; one was his old project through Davis straits, west of Greenland, where the passage actually exists and where his genius again and again directed him. The other was Capt. Smith's conception, and its adoption by his friend led to the discovery and exploration of the Hudson river. Capt. John Smith is directly responsible for the founding of New Amsterdam. On Sept. 3, Henry Hudson entered New York bay and sailed 150 miles up the river.

What was the fascination behind Capt. Smith's concept? Hakuyt's myth, the northern isthmus formed by the sea of Verrazzano. For over a quarter of a century, from the date of Lok's map in 1582, Hakuyt, the geographer and publisher, was indefatigable in promulgating the myth of Verrazzano's sea and of another isthmus like that of Panama. Giovanni da Verrazzano was a Florentine adventurer, of distinguished birth, who began his career about 1500 as a traveler in the Orient, and ended it in 1527 in a Castilian village, paying the penalty of being caught as a pirate. In the quarter of a century of his sea-roving two exploits stand out from the mass of legend woven about this "Juan Florentin," who, turning from the east to the west, had become the terror of the Spanish galleons. In 1523 he captured the treasure-ship in which the conqueror of Mexico, Hernan Cortes, had sent to Charles V. the spoils of Montezuma, valued at \$1,500,000. And a year later, on a voyage of exploration to North America, he discovered land near Cape Fear, and, coasting northward, found a bay; was it New York or Narragansett? From the confused description that he gave in a much-disputed letter to his royal employer, Francis I. of France, there arose the misconceptions and the myths that turned Henry Hudson's course to the mouth of the river which bears his name.

The marvel of this destiny is fully grasped only through contemplation of Henry Hudson's crowning feat. In 1610 the navigator set out on his fourth voyage. As of yore he turned his ship's prow toward the pole. In his own estimation the voyage to New York bay had been an incident, a deflection from his true course. Resuming the search on the Discoverie, he found not the useless northwest passage but that vast bay, the inland sea which also bears his name and which gave him his resting place. From that discovery down to our own time, the true significance of Hudson's bay was utterly and strangely hidden. Today the understanding has come of its place in the economy of the western hemisphere. And there rises up the figure of Henry Hudson opening, unwittingly, as by divine command, to the men of his speech the two great gateways of their new home—the Hudson river and Hudson's bay. Defeat was victory, and Verrazzano's pirate-lore is linked with Henry Hudson's fame.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY refuses to become a party to a suit for the collection of a debt due him. This is attributed in some quarters to the indifference of the poetic temperament to money. In James Whitcomb Riley's case it is more likely to be due to his indisposition to worry anybody about anything.

The President and the South

SECRETARY OF WAR DICKINSON, at the state fair grounds in Nashville, Tenn., on Thursday, made an eloquent and powerful appeal for cooperation by the South in the work of conciliation begun by President Taft. Secretary Dickinson enjoys the advantage in this connection of possessing in very large measure the South's confidence. Better than most men could, he spoke plainly to the southern people with the assurance that they would understand and appreciate his motives. It was well that he brought out one point that if not made clear might leave a wrong impression on the minds of some of those for whom his words were intended. President Taft, he said, had no mandate either from his party or from the northern people to enter upon a conciliatory policy with relation to the South. In this matter he was moved only by a desire to restore, fully and permanently, peace and concord between the two great sections. The South can cooperate with him in this work and yet "cast every one of its electoral votes against him if he should become a candidate for reelection." "I am confident," said the secretary, "that no thought of winning its votes has influenced his course toward the South."

This statement will not be questioned in the North; probably it will not be questioned in the part of the country most deeply interested. From the standpoint of practical politics such support as the South would be likely to give President Taft at the polls is not worthy of consideration. From the standpoint of patriotism, the reward that would come to him from the South's acceptance of his friendship and cooperation in his plans would be inestimable.

A word of warning dropped by the secretary in the course of his speech was not amiss. The better thought of the South in a large measure is in sympathy with the conciliation movement. The South

wants peace; it is being blessed with great prosperity. There is, however, a latent disturbing element in southern politics. It was to this element, rather than to the southern people as a whole, that Secretary Dickinson, in all probability, said: "His (President Taft's) vindication will depend mainly upon the wisdom, self-control and conservatism manifested by the southern people. If a man of his character and patriotism fail, then it will be a long time before another will follow in his footsteps."

But the unity of the nation will prevent any failure. Nearer than ever before in all our history are we as a people ready to accept and live up to the motto: One Country, One Flag, One Destiny.

THERE IS no rose without its thorn. For instance, the flying of Wright and Curtiss above the skyscrapers in New York is likely to divert thousands of strangers from entranced contemplation of the skyline.

The Voice of the Pageant

A MOVING picture of greater magnitude than has ever before been witnessed in this land will present to the gaze of enraptured millions in New York next Tuesday scenes from the Indian, the Dutch, the colonial and the modern periods in the history of the metropolis. Twenty thousand men and thousands of little children will act as an escort to the floats which, in moving and brilliant tableau, will tell the marvelous tale of the rise and progress of the island we call Manhattan, and of the territory—the empire—that has grown up around it and kept pace with it.

Citizens of New York, representatives of every race and of many nations, will take part in this pageant. The alien by nativity, but American by choice, adoption and naturalization, will march side by side with the American of long descent, or the American of yesterday's assimilation, and great and grand as the other features of the spectacle may be, this will be, perhaps, the most wonderful of all.

Under the groupings of the stars and stripes that will mark every division of the magnificent procession will be veritable groupings, also, of the races and the nations; and these, to the careful observer, must typify the wonderful blending of humanity that is going on everywhere under our flag—the coming together of the children of men, in thought, purpose and language, as they have not come together since the dispersal of Babel.

Those who have eyes to see cannot fail to behold in this historical pageant, as it winds its way through avenues of steel, stone, brick and glass, and between swaying lines of enthralled spectators, the grandest exhibition we have yet been able to present to the world of the fusing of the many into the one, of the process that is to give birth to the American and the freeman of the future. To comprehend its meaning is to grasp the fact that the process cannot stop here, but that it must go on until humanity in general, already imbued with the idea of liberty, fraternity and equality, shall be moved to greater aspirations and grander achievements by the idea of unity.

IT MIGHT be interesting to know, touching the canals on Mars, whether they are simply the ordinary barge canals, of the kind the New York papers talk about, or ship canals, such as are demanded in the Mississippi valley.

WITH the return of business to normal conditions and the increased earnings of industrial institutions prospects seem bright for the resumption of dividends and the declaration of initial dividends on securities that were most seriously affected by the financial flurry. The annual reports of railroads and other corporations, many of which were issued this week, show a remarkable gain in earnings as compared with the previous year and it is natural that there should be conjecture among holders of these securities as to the dividend prospects.

The business depression that started less than two years ago was primarily the cause of the curtailment of disbursements to stockholders amounting to many millions of dollars annually. In many cases it spelled hardship for the owners of the stocks of which the dividends had to be discontinued or reduced in order to permit corporations to make both ends meet. But this period already has passed into history. The talk among investors and directors of various corporations is largely on the question of dividends, and the outlook for the year '10 in this regard could scarcely be more promising. It is expected that within the next two years a new high record in the amount of annual disbursements will be established.

In fact, many corporations already have resumed dividends that had been passed or reduced. By others initial dividend declarations have been made and in some cases there have been increases in the regular rates or extra dividends declared. It is well known that earnings of many corporations are such now that dividends could be increased did the directors not think it the wiser policy to accumulate a good working capital before enlarging the disbursements. The Standard Oil Company is said to be earning nearly \$85,000,000 annually, but its disbursement to shareholders amounts to only \$40,000,000. The United States Steel Corporation pays three per cent to holders of common stock, while it is said to be earning about fifteen per cent at present. The American Smelting & Refining Company is paying four per cent to its common stock holders and earning not less than ten per cent. The Union Pacific Railway Company pays ten per cent on its common stock and is earning nearly double that amount. There are only a few of a great many corporations that are earning about twice the amount of their present dividends.

The railroad equipment companies and industrial institutions that went into receivership or otherwise suffered most seriously from the panic are reported to be making rapid strides to prosperity, but some of them will defer the payment of dividends until their finances are in such shape as will enable them to do business on a larger and more profitable scale. However, it is conservative opinion that next year patient stockholders generally will be rewarded for their almost two years of waiting. And corporations will be more strongly fortified financially than they ever have been in the past if their present growth continues.

IN THE presence of all the brilliant pageantry of the next two weeks, the contemplative thinker will naturally attempt to calculate what the probable consequences would have been had the Hudson never been discovered.

THE fact that only nineteen Republicans and twenty Democrats attended the recent caucuses in Brookline can hardly be considered a strong argument in favor of direct nominations.

IN FEBRUARY, 1910, the next President of the Argentine Republic will be elected, to occupy the presidential chair in the following October. The year 1910 is the great centenary of Spanish American liberty, which the Argentine Republic will commemorate by an exposition of world-wide interest. The liberation from Spanish rule brought with it the emancipation of the indigenous element and the formation of creole, "criollo," citizenship. This celebration will make the presidential year a memorable one and the name of the next President will be forever associated with the centenary. Criollo government, British capital and Italian labor have built up the Argentine Republic from a struggling Spanish settlement to one of the most prosperous and promising countries in the world. And if both the capital and labor situations are changed today, the government continues emphatically criollo.

Of the two candidates, Dr. Roque Saenz Pena and Don Guillermo Udaondo, the former appears to have every prospect of being elected. He is known to have the support of the present incumbent, Figueroa Alcorta, and past experience would point to the success of the candidate supported by the party in power. Dr. Saenz Pena is Argentine minister to Italy, while Senor Udaondo is the former governor of the province of Buenos Aires. Both are very prominent men, but the former is a man of international reputation and prestige. He is a member of the permanent court of arbitration of The Hague, a circumstance that under the present conditions of international tension in South America makes his candidacy an eminently auspicious one.

It is reported by the national employment exchange that there is now more work than there are workers. There is no cause for worry here, however. All the work that ought to be done will be done in good season.

Maine's Greeting to Commander Peary

WHATEVER else may be in store for Commander Peary in the way of recognition of his splendid accomplishments as an explorer, he must always be impressed with the spontaneity and heartiness of the greeting extended to him by his friends in the grand old state of Maine.

Public applause, honor and lasting fame are, no doubt, awaiting him. In due time the reward for which he has so patiently and courageously struggled through many years will come to him in all its fulness. He can afford to wait, and he may be supported, while waiting, with the knowledge that he has the respect and the confidence and the unstinted admiration of those who have known him long and known him well.

The splendid reception given him by the people of the city of Portland he may take as indicative of the sentiment of the country at large, and it should have the effect of quieting any fears that may have arisen in his breast lest his legitimate claims to recognition might not be allowed.

Neither he nor Dr. Cook need look for nor expect less than complete justice. This is coming to each of them. Nothing that the one has done can in any manner whatsoever take from the credit that rightfully belongs to the other.

All that is necessary, now that these first outbursts of enthusiasm have passed, is that the records shall be produced and examined and verified, not that the claims of either explorer may be weakened or upset, but that the claims of both may be strengthened and made unassailable.

THERE may be some question as to who discovered the Hudson river, but anybody who may chance to be in New York at any time during the next two weeks or so will be convinced that it must have been discovered by some one.

PRESIDENT TAFT, the other day out in the Gunnison country of Colorado, confessed that he felt the thrill of the West, and declared that he was coming back some day in the future. Surely he must. Having felt the thrill of the West once, he will never be quite content until he feels it again.

It is rather difficult to convey to those who have not experienced it an adequate idea of what the thrill of the West is. To take an ordinary example, an eastern city dweller arrives some fine morning amid the foothills of the Rockies—in the great prairie country that is still awaiting irrigation or the "dry" farmer—and he scarcely touches the ground before he is taken with an almost ungovernable desire to stretch his arms out of their sockets and to holler. He will use the word "holler," in its homeliest and simplest form of expression, as a matter of preference, for freedom of language is part of the thrill. If he allows the train to move on, leaving him standing alone with nothing save the horizon to place limitations upon his natural feelings, the chances are that he will let out the whoops that convention has pent up within him ever since he was a boy.

From this time on, assuming that his attack has been genuine, he will begin to go in his shirt sleeves, and, little by little, he will drop collar and necktie and cuffs, and take to wearing his trousers legs in his boots, to letting his hair grow down his back, and to learning to bust bronchos. The regular residents are rightly clad, but this is the first, or acute, stage of the tenderfoot.

When the thrill has completely diffused itself throughout his system, he will gradually begin to speak grammatically once more, and to wear those things to which he has been brought up, just as the old-timers in the district do; and he may even dwell in a town or a city and put on evening clothes at times, but at regular intervals during the remainder of his career he will take himself to the foothills and stretch and "holler."

Sometimes it happens that the "thrilled" returns to the crowded East, but only for a brief sojourn, and that he may urge those here to go West for the experience.

MR. PATTEN of Chicago has gone to New York to take charge of a million-bale cotton pool, it is said. Mr. Patten's idea is that cotton is going up, but whether this will "go down" with the cotton consumer remains to be seen.

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE will be one of Boston's representatives at the Hudson-Fulton celebration, and will read an appropriate poem during the ceremonies. Boston is proud to be thus represented.

The Thrill of the West